

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



## ORIENT LINE TO AUSTRALIA

● WRITE for list of  
Tours and Cruises

Managers: Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd.  
5 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3  
West End Offices: 14 Cockspur St., S.W.1  
and No. 1 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2  
or Local Agents

Via Gibraltar, Palma, Toulon  
Naples, Port Said, Aden & Colombo  
20,000 TON SHIPS



### A CASTLE IN THE HIGHLANDS

Leave the world of to-day, journey back through the past and discover Taymouth Castle Hotel—in the heart of the Scottish Highlands. Here chieftains ruled and kings and queens have rested. Here Scottish history was in the making. Yet inside its massive walls modern skill has contrived every form of comfort, and, within and without, sport of all descriptions can be enjoyed. A golf-course is at the castle gates!

## Taymouth Castle Hotel

ABERFELDY PERTHSHIRE SCOTLAND



*The  
Unrivalled Playground  
of the World.*

## GLENEAGLES HOTEL

Particulars and tariff: LMS Hotel Services, St. Pancras  
Chambers, London, N.W.1. Arthur Towle, Controller.

**PERTHSHIRE**

### Ordinary bare deal boards

and other new woodwork stained with

## WOOD COLRON DYES

and polished with

### "RONUK" FLOOR POLISH

look and wear permanently like real polished oak.

12 Shades Write for illustrated booklet, 1/- upwards

Bare Boards to Polished Floors," RONUK LTD., Dept. 60 PORTSLADE, SUSSEX.

THE ARISTOCRAT  
OF CIGARETTES

# DE RESZKE —of course!

## THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

have in 92 years prepared over 33,000 children  
for a useful life.

1,100 poor boys and girls are now being trained  
to be useful citizens.

**PLEASE SEND A DONATION TO-DAY.**

**164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2**

## DEAF! Back to HEARING —the Modern Way!

"MADE-TO-MEASURE" instead of "READY MADE"

NOW the AURAMETER (GRAPH), measuring your Hearing by this latest scientific method—showing what your ears are capable of—lacking and needing, deciding whether "BONADENTE" Bone Conduction, "PHANTOMETTE" Air Conduction or "VIBRADENTE" Massage Treatment is necessary, the "made-to-measure" method against the old "ready-made" ideas—one type to suit all. After all, how could you ever hope to get satisfactory results from mass-production methods—when even your own two ears differ? What useful purpose can there be in sending "on approval" coupons and hoping one day something will fit—meantime losing your deposit on those which don't? Benefit by our wide experience of thousands of cases in all classes. A boon at Home, Work and Sport.

**NO CONSULTATION FEE**, or if unable to call, write or phone the Service Secretary for details and "Medical Reports." FREE HOME TESTS ARRANGED.

(Suite 19) 309, Oxford St., London, W.1

(Coloured building and square clock.) Mayfair 1380/1718.

Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Exeter, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Leicester, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Southampton.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEARING SERVICE

## SPORTING BRONZES

Every sportsman appreciates a work of art which reminds him of happy days at home and abroad, in the field and in the ring, with horse, hound, gun, rod, rifle, or the gloves, and for those to whom considerations of space or price make the hanging of original pictures prohibitive, a sporting group in bronze has a special attraction. At the Sporting Gallery may be seen many such bronzes by sportsmen-artists, and from amongst them it is easy to select a delightful and very individual gift for a sportsman friend.

Prices from 4 Gns.

THE SPORTING GALLERY, 7, GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

# CAR & GENERAL

INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

# FOR INSURANCE

HEAD OFFICE: 83, PALL MALL, S.W.1



"Tell him to Get Gibbs!"



It's  
Super-Fatted!



Super-fating means:

a richer and more creamy lather — a lather which remains moist — a quick lather in hot or cold water — your face left refreshed and cool.

In addition Gibbs Super-Fatted Shaving Cream is surprisingly economical... so little goes so far. And it is delightfully perfumed.

CHANGE TO GIBBS TO-DAY.

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD.  
Cold Cream Soap Wks.,  
London, E.1.

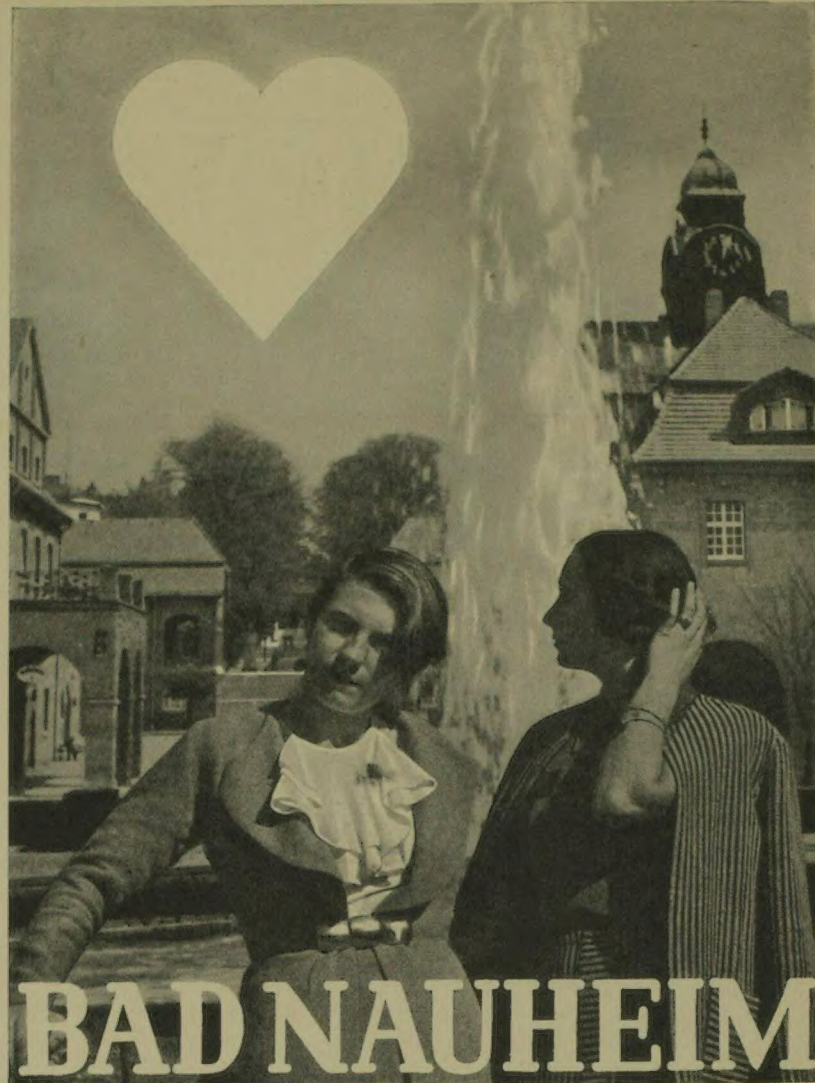
**GIBBS SUPER FATTED SHAVING CREAM**

GS44J

Plan your Holidays  
'on the right LINES'

HOLIDAY  
HAUNTS  
1936  
GWR

● OVER 1000 PAGES ● 300 PHOTOGRAPHS  
● 8000 HOLIDAY ADDRESSES  
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE



**BAD NAUHEIM**

GERMANY.

The World's Spa for Diseases of the Heart.

Vascular Diseases, Rheumatism. Naturally-warm, carbonic-acid springs. Golf, shooting, etc., amid the charm of woodland and flowers.

Information: German Railways Inf. Bureau, 19, Regent St., London, S.W.1, and tourist offices.

Why you should choose the Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcase

BECAUSE OF ITS METHOD  
OF CONSTRUCTION

A one-piece bookcase has limitations. The only place in a room where it will fit may not be the right place.

But with a Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcase you build up the units as you like. When these are full, add more book-units and rearrange them as desired.

British throughout and  
"Always Complete but Never Finished."  
Write for Catalogue 22B showing styles and prices.

The Globe-Wernicke Co. Ltd.

London: 44, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1  
82, Victoria Street, S.W.1  
Manchester: 13, Victoria Street.



Set No. 22.  
"Universal" style, Quartered Oak  
£6.10.0, or initial payment of 11/5 and 11  
monthly payments of 11/5. Additional  
book units in Quartered Oak 30/- each.  
This model in Mahogany £8.10.0.

ENJOY YOUR LEISURE OUTDOORS

Have a revolving sunshine room  
in your garden

Write for  
Catalogue 982

BOULTON  
& PAUL LTD.,  
NORWICH.





EXCLUSIVE STYLES

# Blouses

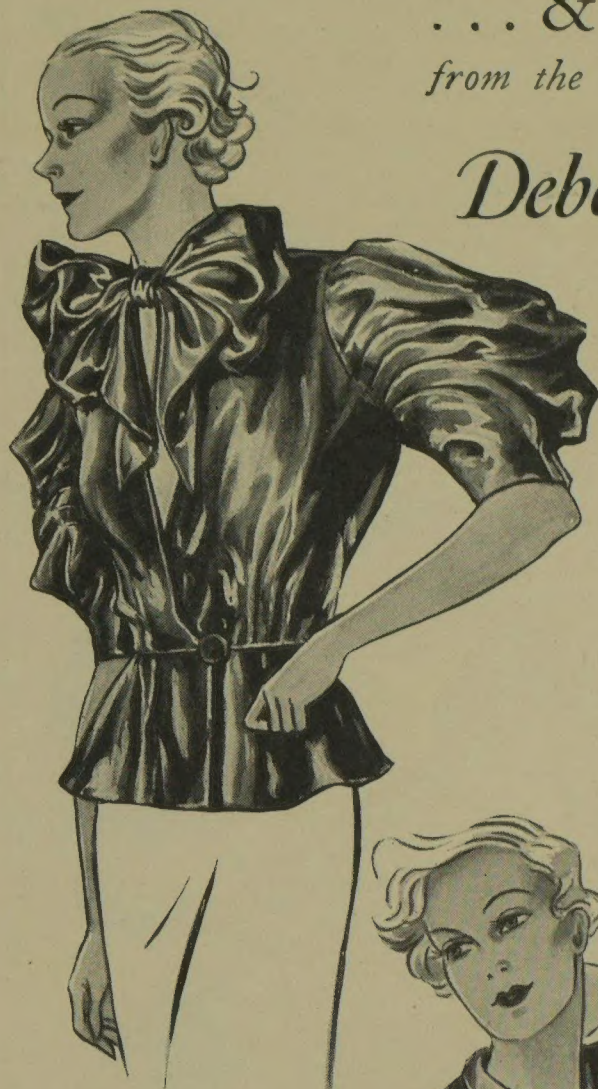
## ... & Coatees

from the new Collection

by

### Debenhams

New catalogue  
of the Season's  
models . . .  
Sent post free  
. . . on request.



**Basques**  
are important!

**Charming little**  
**Coatee**

of rayon poulte designed for wearing over printed dresses. The sleeves and bow are attractive features. The basque is flared in front and flat at the back. In black, navy, and colours.

49/6

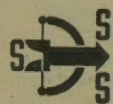


**And Buttons . . .**

Buttons in contrasting colour are a feature of this Crêpon shirt, with double collar and neat little cuffs to correspond. In ivory, grey, mauve, vellum, honey gold, lotus pink and shades of blue

29/6

Long sleeves 35/9



### Debenham & Freebody

WIGMORE STREET, W.1

Debenhams Ltd



**W**HEN people say the best is cheapest in the end, they imply that it is dearest in the beginning. This explains the quaint belief that Marshall & Snelgrove are "expensive"—a subtle compliment, for nowhere else can such fine quality goods be bought for such little money

For instance, this new Ensemble is priced at only

98/6

It comes from the Inexpensive Gown department and consists of a pure silk crêpe de Chine frock and wool georgette tailored coat. In black, navy and brown and hip sizes 38, 40, 42, and 43

**MARSHALL &  
SNELGROVE**  
Tel. Mu. 541600 (Debenhams Ltd)  
**OXFORD STREET**

W.1.

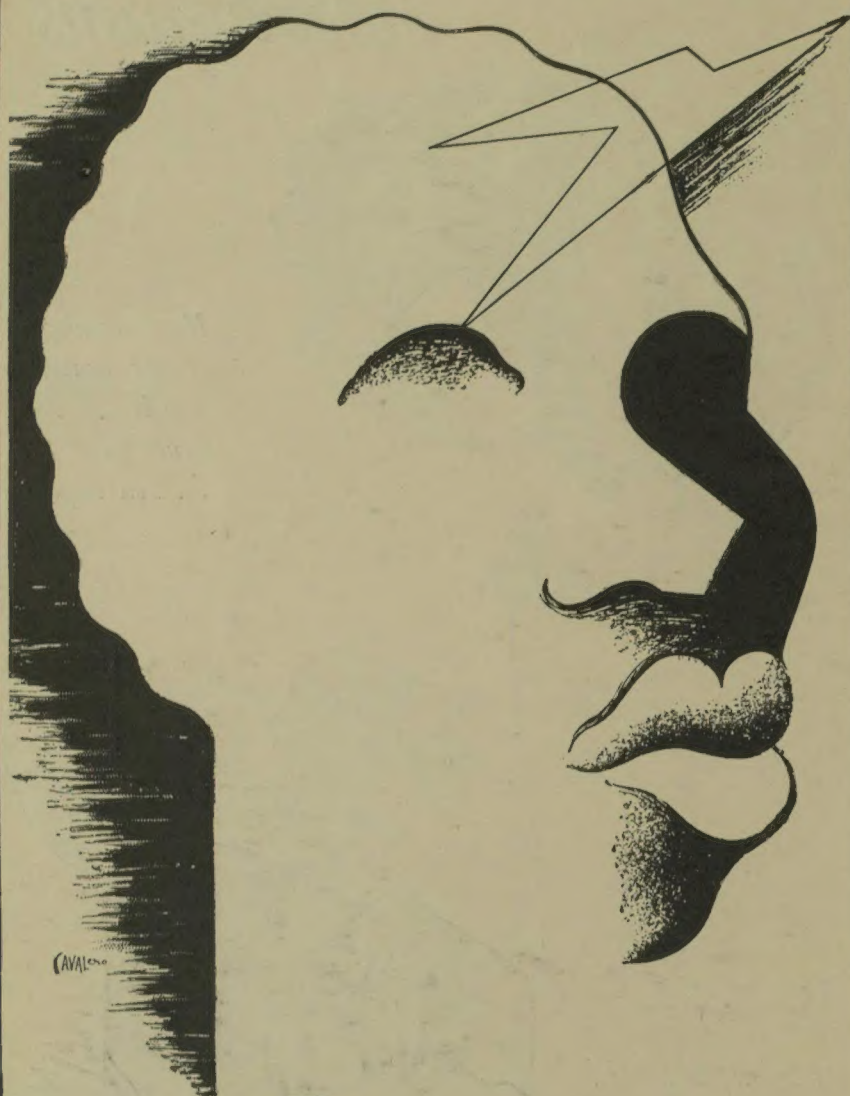
Write now for new brochure  
of Inexpensive Dresses.



THROUGH

AFRICA

FROM LONDON



IN **8** DAYS

4 engines on all the principal air liners.  
 Quiet, comfortable saloons, nights spent  
 on land at good hotels and rest houses.  
 One fare includes everything — even tips

# IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

Imperial Airways Ltd., Airway Terminus, Victoria Station, SW1; Airways House, Charles Street, SW1.  
 Telephone: VICTORIA 2211 (Day and Night), or travel agents. Imperial Airways is Booking and General Agent  
 in Great Britain for Belgian Air Lines, German Airways and Swissair

Stuarts

## LAMPORT & HOLT CRUISES

### VOLTAIRE & VANDYCK

First Class  
Cruising Liners

**MAY 9** "VANDYCK"  
 From Liverpool to Vigo, Ceuta (for  
 Tetuan), Palma (Mallorca), Gibraltar.

13 days from 16 gns.

WHITSUN CRUISES

**MAY 30** "VOLTAIRE"  
 From Southampton to Gibraltar, Casablanca  
 (for Rabat), Santa Cruz de la Palma,  
 Madeira (3 days' stay), Lisbon.

18 days from 24 gns.

**MAY 30** "VANDYCK"  
 From Liverpool to Gibraltar, Palma  
 (Mallorca), Ceuta, Lisbon.

13 days from 16 gns.

**JUNE 13** "VANDYCK"  
 From Liverpool to Tangier, Casablanca  
 (for Rabat), Madeira, Lisbon.

13 days from 16 gns.

**JUNE 20** "VOLTAIRE"  
 From Southampton to Cadiz, Palma  
 (Mallorca), Ceuta (for Tetuan), Lisbon.

13 days from 16 gns.

**JUNE 27** "VANDYCK"  
 From Liverpool to Norwegian Fjords and  
 Bergen.

13 days from 16 gns.

All Outside Rooms.

All the amenities of pleasure cruise ships.

For full details of above, and later cruises to  
 Norway, North Africa, Atlantic Isles, etc., apply:—

## LAMPORT & HOLT LINE LTD.

Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, 27 & 98 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3,  
 64 Cross Street, Manchester, or Tourist Agents

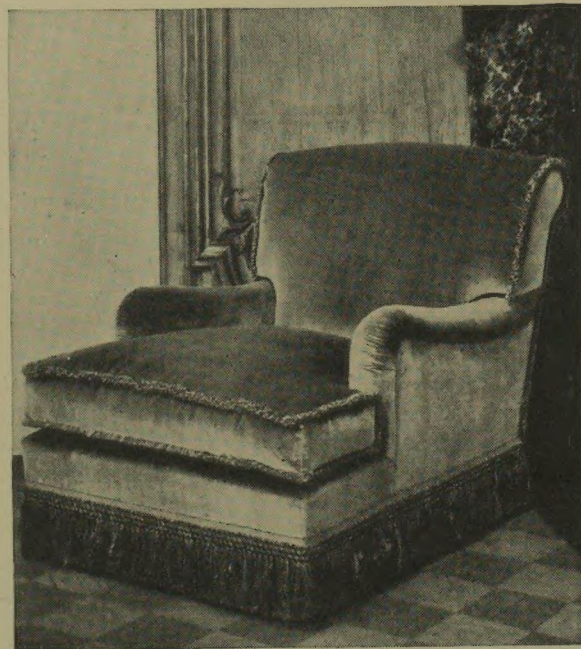


BY APPOINTMENT

## HOWARD'S "DUVET" CHAIRS

PAINTING  
 DECORATION  
 FURNITURE  
 UPHOLSTERY

HOWARD'S  
 PARQUET  
 FLOORS



HOWARD & SONS, LTD  
 31, OLD BURLINGTON ST., W.1  
 (Late of Berners Street)



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

*The World Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Illustrations and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the British Dominions and Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.*

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1936.



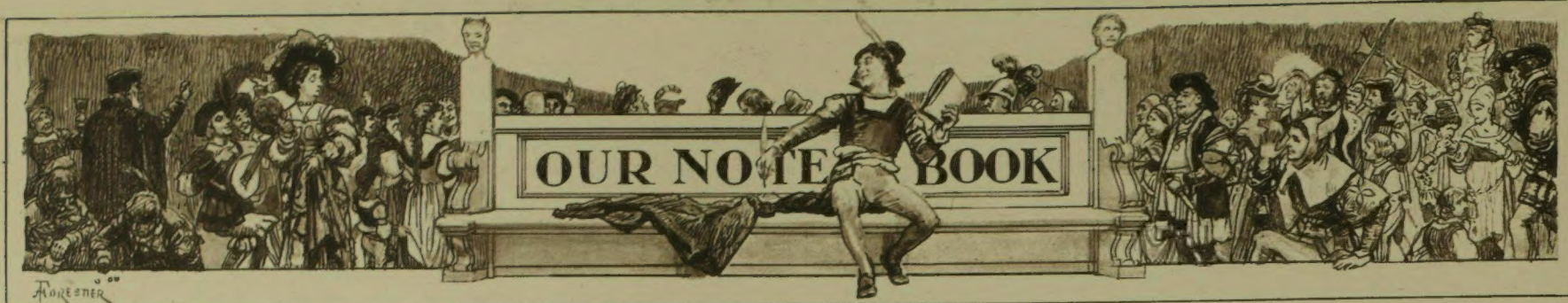
THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1936.

"I DREAMT THAT I DWELT IN MARBLE HALLS."

BY GEORGE BELCHER, A.R.A.

*Copyright Reserved for the Owner by "The Royal Academy Illustrated."*





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME of the things said recently, about bombing from the air in modern war, remind me curiously of controversial remarks which I made on this very page long ago. I will not here discuss the international problem, beyond expressing a mild astonishment that it seems to be regarded as a new problem. I myself, looking back on the long years during which I have cumbered this paper, have the best reason for realising how very old a problem it is by this time. When the new scientific methods of war were first introduced by Germany, which always prided itself and was praised by its admirers as the spiritual home of science, I took the liberty of disputing the proposition that practical patriotic necessity obliged us to accept such methods. We did accept such methods; and then at least chemical armaments were an admitted part of armaments. But since I remember that very old scandal against Prussia, I cannot but smile when it starts up again as an entirely new scandal against Italy. On this very page I myself offended several patriots by doubting the doctrine of "fighting the enemy with his own weapons"; urging that civilised man does not eat cannibals; or bite sharks; or sting wasps. But I am not recalling the matter now in relation to practical politics, least of all foreign policy; though really practical patriotism was then generally supposed to demand the waging of such "scientific war" against the foreigner. I am here only recalling the argument, because it happened to contain some very curious things; rather characteristic of most modern arguments. The queer thing about controversy to-day is that men make a point merely because it is part of a controversy; without worrying about whether it is a part of a philosophy. The advocate is always satisfied with clearing his client; rather than making the law clear. The doctor is satisfied to find any remedy that will cure the disease; it does not bother him that, in the long development of the philosophy of medicine, the remedy is worse than the disease. So long as his argument is immediately applicable, he does not care if it lays the world waste by being universally inapplicable.

In this one old argument, for instance, there was frequent use of one more or less new argument. It was actually and even earnestly said that this war-like world must be worse in order to be better. The more hateful war became, the sooner men would learn to love peace. Only when war had done its very worst, would humanity fully realise that peace is best. This argument was gravely advanced by many men of humane and intelligent spirit; by some of the followers of Mr. Wells, if not by Mr. Wells himself. And it always filled me with amazement that men should use such an argument, without seeing where such an argument would lead. It is surely an astounding thesis; that we should all be as wicked as possible, in order that the world might the sooner grow weary of our wickedness. Granted that modern mechanical war is horrible, I cannot see why this sophistry should not be applied to anything else that is horrible, beside modern mechanical war.

Suppose I am a financier; and I say that, if I swindle people on so vast a scale as to lead to a colossal collapse and crash of credit, then I am really a social

reformer proving to them at last the preposterous and perilous nature of capitalism. By merely numbering the numberless widows and orphans that I have reduced to starvation, I can exhibit myself more evidently as an educationist instructing them all in economics. Suppose I am a newspaper-proprietor or an editor, and fill my newspaper with any lies that come into my head, instead of the more carefully selected and patriotically calculated falsehoods which are now chosen so carefully for us by

the increase of atrocity in war. I must be excused if I have a suspicion that some of our sophists will say anything in order to prove anything, and that with a brazen recklessness about what it is that they really prove.

This special sophistry was strangely common about that time; and it created, and to some extent still creates, a curious ultimate alliance between Pacifists and Militarists. The Militarist must be allowed to be more and more brutal, because the Pacifist hopes that this will prove to everybody how very brutal he is. The matter interests me in the abstract, and merely as a study in logic; as a study in life, I have an antiquated doubt about whether all military men are brutes. But it extended to the study of other methods besides military methods. It extended to the less dignified type of journalistic or propagandist method. I have heard with my own ears a man who had been a violent Jingo journalist, under Lord Northcliffe, rise in a public debate and announce that he was by personal conviction an extreme Pacifist. He blandly justified himself by saying that he was symbolically telling the truth about the war, by telling lies about the Germans. Apparently he hoped that the peculiarly revolting character of his lies would cause everybody to revolt against war, as a condition in which such lies were possible. He said, with simple fervour: "When you are doing a beastly thing, you must do it in a beastly way." I do not think I misrepresent his singular logic, but I have never been able to accept it. I cannot believe that the mere fact of his making a beast of himself was in itself likely to assist us to move upwards, working up the brute, and let the ape and tiger die. But it is an interesting study in the tangles in which men tie themselves, when they try to combine modern cynicism with modern idealism.

Of the individual question at issue I have nothing to say here, except that I prefer either cynicism or idealism to mere pharisaism. I sympathise with the revolutionary idealist who would defy and destroy all our corrupt compromises, from plutocratic politics to poison gas, even when it is thought doubtful whether he will ever destroy anything except himself. I sympathise with the cynical but patriotic man of the world who thinks that war and empire

are only the way of the world, but is at least ready to fight for his own country or respect his own code. But I have no sympathy whatever with the sort of man who uses either of these arguments, or both, or neither, whenever he has an opportunity of showing his superiority to anybody whom he happens to dislike. And perhaps the greatest peril of our time is this opportunism which perpetually substitutes sophistry for philosophy. Nothing can be worse for the spirit and the mind of man than this sort of half-scepticism, which will criticise everything except itself; which will preach unselfishness out of sheer selfishness; and proclaim the right morality from the wrong motive. These things, between them, have reduced current contemporary judgment to a sort of chaos of caprice and anarchy; and threaten to produce a world in which men differ too much even to dispute.



THE "HERZOGIN CECILIE" IN THE DAYS OF HER GLORY: THE BEAUTIFUL FINNISH FOUR-MASTED BARQUE, THE PRIDE OF CAPTAIN GUSTAF ERIKSON'S GRAIN FLEET, WHICH RAN ON THE ROCKS NEAR SALCOMBE ON APRIL 25, HAPPILY WITH NO LIVES LOST.

The photograph on the opposite page shows the "Herzogin Cecilie" on the rocks of the Devon coast. She was one of the finest of the fleet of grain ships. She had won the grain race from Australia to Great Britain eight times, and as lately as April 23 completed a fast voyage of eighty-six days from Port Lincoln to Falmouth to win her last victory. She was the largest sailing ship on Lloyd's Register. The "Herzogin Cecilie" (3111 tons) was launched at Bremerhaven in 1902, and until the war was employed as a training ship by the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Line. Afterwards, like most of the surviving windjammers, she came into the hands of Captain Gustaf Erikson and sailed each year in the Australian grain trade.

those who have the task of forming public opinion. Suppose I suddenly announce that Japan has been entirely swallowed by an earthquake, or Berlin blown up by dynamite; for no reason whatever except that these day-dreams please my sense of beauty and fitness and poetical justice. And then, having told all the lies I liked merely because I liked them, suppose I defended myself by saying "The sooner the public realises the dangerous power of press monopolies, the sooner there will be some chance of individual citizens forming an individual judgment." Specious and appealing as these pleas might be, I think it will be agreed that nobody has a right to conduct a trade of which he is ashamed, and then make it more shameful in the hope that everybody else may come to be ashamed of it. Yet this argument was quite calmly canvassed among various scientific and philosophical persons, as an argument for accepting





**TO SAIL THE SEAS NO MORE: THE "HERZOGIN CECILIE," ONE OF THE LAST OF THE WINDJAMMERS AND THE WINNER OF THIS YEAR'S GRAIN RACE, FAST ASHORE NEAR SALCOMBE, WHERE SHE GROUNDED DURING A FOG AT NIGHT.**

The Finnish four-masted barque "Herzogin Cecilie" ran on the rocks of Sewer Mill Cove, near Salcombe, Devon, in the early morning of April 25. The decision to abandon her there was taken on April 27, as it was impossible to get her off. The ship had lately completed her voyage from Australia, and was bound from Falmouth

to Ipswich to discharge her cargo of grain. In our photograph can be seen lifelines between the mizzen-mast and the cliffs, by which the master, Captain Sven Erikson, and his wife went ashore by breeches buoy on April 26, later returning to the ship. Some details of the "Herzogin Cecilie's" career are given on the opposite page.



## THE MENACE OF GAS WARFARE: HOME PRECAUTIONS THE CITIZEN SHOULD TAKE.

The Dropping of Chemicals on a City: A Danger that Can be Reduced to Negligible Proportions Only if Official Instructions are Followed.

By C. E. BOWER, Air Raid Precautions Staff Officer to the Commissioner of No. 1. District, St. John Ambulance Brigade.

"BOMBS were dropped from enemy aircraft on the city during the night: there were some gas casualties." How would you react to such a statement? Would you have feelings of indignation and disgust, with a firm resolve to combat the hazards involved, or might your horror give way to fear? It was amply demonstrated during the Great War that, given gas and high explosives of equal weight, H.E. has a much greater power as a lethal and destructive weapon. To what factors in principle would an enemy have regard when embarking upon a policy to employ chemicals against civilians? First and most important would be the probability that an uninitiated populace would panic when confronted by this relatively new form of warfare, and, in a frenzy of terror, create a situation which, sapping the resources of the armed forces of the Crown, would leave the Government little alternative than to sue for a humiliating peace. Much has been said and written on this subject, but, if the situation likely to arise is subjected to a careful examination, much of the apparent occasion for fear may be speedily discounted.

For the purpose of our hypothesis, let it be assumed that enemy raiders have reached London and commenced activity from over the south-west and western suburbs—that is, to windward of the City. The attack would probably open by the use of high explosive and incendiary bombs, to break down or weaken anti-gas defences and create as much confusion as possible; followed by gas in either bomb or liquid-spray form. "Gas," as a word employed in chemical warfare, is used to indicate a substance employed for its deleterious effect on the human body, and may, in fact, be either a true gas, a liquid, or a solid. According to the rapidity with which the substances evaporate at normal temperature, so are they classified as persistent or non-persistent gases. It will be apparent that a non-persistent chemical cannot be projected as a spray from a high altitude, as evaporation would be effected before reaching the target; but bombs can be charged with any compound.

Subject to the prevailing weather conditions being suitable (that is, little wind, moderate temperature, and no rain), the vapour released by a bomb charged with a non-persistent chemical such as chlorine or phosgene (*Carbonyl chloride*) could form a cloud of dangerous concentration some nine or ten feet high and be gently wafted along in the breeze until diffused into the air. Mustard (*Dichloro-diethyl sulphide*), as a persistent substance, would penetrate into the surface upon which it fell, and, if left undisturbed, give off poisonous vapour for days or weeks.

The ideal protection against such dangers would be the building, in readiness, of large communal concrete bomb-proof and gas-protected shelters, but the magnitude alone of such a task renders it impracticable. The application of a few prescribed principles, coupled with a common-sense appreciation of dangers to be encountered, indicates the means by which a very high standard of protection can be attained in the home. Explosive and incendiary bombs burst upon detonation by striking a resisting surface, and the highest protection against these will be obtained below ground-level, in a basement or cellar. On the contrary, war gases, being heavier than air, tend to sink to the lower levels. Whilst walls remain intact and gas-protecting devices undamaged, it is, therefore, preferable to remain below ground, with resisting surfaces overhead. In houses of the suburban villa type, with but one floor above ground-level and no basement,

protection is best sought on the ground floor. In buildings of more pretentious character, arrangements may be made on the first or second floor, according to the building. With these principles in mind, accommodation should be provided by selecting a room or rooms (according to the number of persons occupying the premises) permitting a floor area of 20 square feet per person, with an average ceiling-height of 9 feet. Glass windows must be covered without by boards, and inside with paper pasted to the panes. All cracks around the frames must be secured by putty or stout pasted paper. Fireplaces must be covered in and doorways sealed in like manner. Protection can thus be secured for twelve hours, and, in anticipation of prolonged residence in this confined area, suitable arrangements must be made, including the provision of drink and foodstuffs. If a basement or cellar is available, like precautions must be taken

done by the individual to lessen or completely avoid the ill-effects following exposure.

Mustard (*Dichloro-diethyl sulphide*), with its evasive odour of garlic or horse-radish, is dangerous either by exposure to the vapour or liquid contact. Although the respirator will protect the eyes and organs of respiration, the skin is liable to attack, with the subsequent development of burns; which danger will, of course, be avoided by remaining in the already-mentioned gas-proofed rooms until the "gas-clear" signal is given. This substance is invisible as a gas, but may be seen in liquid form as a brown, oily fluid, heavier than water. A peculiarity of this chemical is that, although physical action from liquid contact commences within ten minutes of contamination, signs of damage are not evident until an average time of eight hours has elapsed. Following exposure, rapid precautionary measures must be adopted: within ten minutes all clothing must be removed and left outside the protected room and the body thoroughly washed—preferably scrubbed on the less tender parts—with soap and several changes of water for ten minutes. If burns do subsequently develop as the result of delayed treatment, every care must be taken to avoid blisters breaking by lightly dressing with cotton-wool and submission for professional medical attention.

Lewisite (*B. Chlorovinyl dichloroarsine*) has an odour of geraniums, but acts in a very similar manner. Again the gas is invisible; but in liquid it appears as a colourless, oily fluid. The treatment indicated for mustard is equally effective, but the active presence of arsenic calls for the release of the fluid content of blisters under antiseptic conditions. Chlorine, with an odour of chloride of lime, was the first gas used during the Great War, and is visible in its gaseous state, with a greenish-yellow hue.

In common with phosgene (*Carbonyl chloride* or *carbon oxychloride*), with an odour of musty hay but invisible as a gas, it is productive of spasms of coughing and irritation of the eyes. Pains in the chest and difficulty in breathing are evident, but much good can be served if the patient lies down, is kept quiet and warm pending professional attention or removal by transport to an aid post.

Irritation of the eyes, by whatever gas it may be caused, can be effectively relieved by washing out in an eye-bath with a solution of saline (common salt: one teaspoonful to water one pint and the solution boiled and cooled).

It is within the scope of practical possibility that, with a view to stimulating panic, a sneezing gas of the *Diphenylamine chloroarsine* type might be employed. The substances, although in the nature of arsenical compounds, are harmless. They are, in fact, solids, and when released by heat, such as might be generated by high explosives, form a particulate, but invisible and odourless, smoke. The symptoms are unpleasant, in so far as an intense irritation of the nose and throat is set up, accompanied by pains in the head, teeth and gums, and mental depression. After removal from infected atmosphere the symptoms persist for some half an hour and then subside, leaving no ill-effects.

The General Scheme of Organisation outlined to all local authorities by the Home Office (Air Raid Precautions Dept., under Wing-Commander Hodsell) is very comprehensive and is now in process of active application. Some part of this scheme deals with the establishment of Aid Posts and Decontamination Stations, treatment and transport of casualties of all types. The voluntary ambulance organisations, such as the St. John Ambulance Brigade, have undertaken important duties and are recruiting special reserves. Other phases of essential organisation relate to the duties of police forces

and fire brigades and the provision of adequate reserves. The introduction of adequate lighting restrictions, maintenance of public services, formation of decontamination and rescue parties, rapid repair of roads and the clearance of debris, are other items to which attention has been directed.

Poisonous gases employed against civilians could be an effective weapon with which to combat the uninitiated, but reasonable precautions and a proper respect for this method of warfare, coupled with an appreciation of its possibilities and limitations, can reduce its value to negligible proportions.



AS ILLUSTRATED IN A GERMAN PAPER: POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF GAS-BOMBS DROPPED IN A CITY STREET—A PICTORIAL PROPHECY OF AERIAL WARFARE AS IT MAY BE IN THE FUTURE.

This dramatic forecast of the terrible effects that might be caused by gas-bombs, dropped amid a city population unprepared to protect themselves, was reproduced from the "Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung" in our issue of November 19, 1932, a few days after Mr. Baldwin had made his memorable speech in the House of Commons on the perils of air warfare—a warning that caused a profound sensation throughout the world. Unhappily, that warning is now more than ever necessary, but, as pointed out in the article on this page, by taking certain precautions it is possible largely to mitigate the dangers of poison-gas.

From the Drawing by Theo. Matejko.

by securely covering air-bricks, coal-chutes, ventilators, and doors. Gas-masks capable of giving a high standard of protection will be available, and may be employed in the event of the breakdown of any individual protection so arranged.

An air-raid warning would be the signal for all members of the "passive population" (that is, those not engaged upon prescribed duties) to take cover in their protected rooms and there remain until the official "gas-clear" signal is received. Despite the protective steps taken, some casualties are inevitable, but again, much can be





**A "BALLOON" ANTI-GAS SHELTER:  
A POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE  
TO A REFUGE ROOM.**



**A BALLOON-LIKE GAS-PROOF SHELTER DESIGNED AS A REFUGE DURING AIR-RAIDS: (1) THE SHELTER ABOUT TO BE INFLATED; (2) THE SHELTER INFLATED, SHOWING THE METHOD OF ENTRANCE; (3) INSIDE THE SHELTER, WITH ANOTHER REFUGEE ENTERING.**

We illustrate here an ingenious French device for providing, rapidly, a gas-proof shelter during enemy air raids. A brief explanatory note states: "This balloon-shelter consists of an impermeable envelope inflated by a pneumatic machine." The entrance is apparently arranged on the air-lock principle, and some form of illumination is provided inside. It is interesting to compare this invention with the method of preparing a refuge room in an ordinary house illustrated on pages 754 and 755 of this number. Manifestly the erection of such a balloon-shelter would be relatively simple, since there are no doors, windows, or chimneys to be hermetically sealed, but whether it would otherwise be equally efficacious seems to be a little doubtful. The cost of the apparatus is not mentioned.









# HEART OF DARKNESS.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"PAPUAN WONDERLAND": By J. G. HIDES.\*

(PUBLISHED BY BLACKIE.)

THE present writer well remembers, as a small boy, being patted on the head by the celebrated New Guinea missionary and explorer, Chalmers ("Tamate"). He still recalls vividly the burly, imposing presence of the famous man, and how he surrounded himself with a cloud of smoke from a big black pipe—which seemed to the small boy a surprising and somewhat disillusioning thing for so saintly a man to do! It was not long afterwards that Chalmers met his death at the hands of cannibals on the then unexplored Fly River. Since those days, much has happened in Papua: a very effective government has been established, much has been done to pacify the tribes and improve their condition, and nearly all the country has been explored. In the process, there have been constant discoveries of great geographical and anthropological importance, which this journal has often brought to the notice of its readers. In our issue of Oct. 12, 1935, will be found some account of the remarkable work of the Papuan Patrol Officers (as described by Mr. Lewis Lett in his "Knights Errant of Papua"). In August of the same year we published an illustrated description of the highly interesting, light-skinned, wig-wearing tribe which Mr. J. G. Hides discovered in the Tari Furoro district. The volume now under consideration furnishes a more detailed account of this people, who were encountered in the course of an expedition now fully and vigorously described in an unusually interesting book. It represents one of the most gallant undertakings in the history of this savage land, and is an appropriate sequel to the two adventurous patrols which Mr. Hides has already described in his well-known "Through Wildest Papua." We should add that quite recently an aeroplane survey has supplemented the information gained by Mr. Hides' latest patrol, especially with regard to the general configuration of the country. This survey is described by Mr. Lewis Lett in *The Times* of Saturday, April 25, 1936.

The objective was the area (about 8000 square miles) lying between the Strickland and the Purari, which was then practically the only unexplored part of Papua. Mr. Hides thus set the crown on a long history of exploration, unexcelled in any other part of the world. His party was

ments of accidents, disease, thirst, and hunger, are taken as part of the day's work. But the dreaded limestone or "glass bottle" country is enough to daunt the hardest explorer. "It is," writes Mr. Hides, "a frightful stretch of country—a desolate, silent land, where only bandicoots and pythons can find a home. The rock is honeycombed

confronted by hundreds of excited warriors armed with spears, bows and arrows, and stone axes. Usually a few shots fired over the heads of the threatening braves were enough to disperse them, but on several occasions the little party was saved only by shooting down several of the aggressors. As the journey lengthened, and the explorers became

reduced by exhaustion, disease, and under-nourishment (Mr. Hides was himself gravely ill with dysentery), the danger became greater from hostile natives who thought that they had an easy prey within their clutches. There were numerous skirmishes and several pitched battles; and had not the savages preferred to play at cat-and-mouse with a debilitated handful of men (who continued, however, to defy them), nothing could have prevented a massacre. Miraculously, the patrol escaped with hardly any casualties, and won through to more friendly country. Later stages of the journey had to be performed by raft on the unexplored Elave River—a highly dangerous adventure, for it was known that the river, at some point—but where?—dropped about 2000 feet.

At this stage of the expedition, the emaciated party was in desperate plight. "Can the reader picture a little band of men, their frames no more than skeletons, the bones of their faces showing

out and dull eyes sunk deep in the sockets; and can he picture them dragging their frames over limestone rocks, exerting those frames again and again with no promise of food, with nostrils filled with a mucus that strength is not there to clear away? I never want to see such tortured and pitiable humans again."

The party was not to reach the end of its journey without at least one more miraculous escape from annihilation; for in a terrific thunderstorm it was caught, utterly helpless, by a sudden flood, the waters of which rose as high as their waists before the crisis was past. Sir Hubert Murray, who contributes an Introduction, considers this moment of peril, between the unsalable walls of a mountain chasm, "the tightest corner of all." But on such a journey all corners seem to have been "tight."

The achievement of Mr. Hides and Mr. O'Malley speaks for itself, and it is set on record with simplicity and with

modesty, but not to the exclusion of marked animation of narrative. The result is a book of profound interest and of notable value from a scientific point of view. Throughout, Mr. Hides writes in the highest terms of the services rendered by the native police. It is really extraordinary that these recruits of government, newly-won from the starkest savagery, can exhibit such qualities of devotion, loyalty, and courage in a cause foreign to their primary instincts. One of these stalwarts, Emesi, died of dysentery,

after a plucky struggle, during the expedition, and his last broken words seem to have meant: "My lamp is going out. But no matter. I have Judge Murray's clothes on." He was saying, in his primitive way, what Nelson said in the cockpit of the *Victory*. "Savages in Serge!" Mr. Hides concludes. "They are the brown men of Papua, the emblem of their first great civilisation."—C. K. A.



"THE FIRST OF THE LIGHT-SKINNED MEN": THE UNKNOWN TARI FURORO, WHO WERE FOUND INHABITING AN INTENSIVELY CULTIVATED VALLEY BEYOND THE GREAT LIMESTONE BARRIER IN THE PAPUAN HINTERLAND.

As noted in our issue of August 24 of last year, when we reproduced a number of Mr. J. G. Hides' photographs of the unknown, light-skinned Tari Furoro, the expedition returned to Port Moresby after having been six months in the wilds of the Papuan hinterland. The Tari Furoro are described as light-skinned, brown-eyed, short, and showing Asiatic characteristics. Their land is laid out in well-planned square plots and they are great believers in afforestation. Their culture has many distinctive features.—[Reproductions from "Papuan Wonderland"; by Courtesy of the Author and of the Publishers, Messrs. Blackie and Son.]

and stands on end; it forms fissures and craters, large and small, and every step has to be watched, for the limestone edges are sharp as broken glass. There are no running streams, no water, for the rain seeps immediately through the limestone. The fissures and cylindrical stone pits of this country sometimes appear bottomless to the eye. A stunted and tangled growth covers it all, with the goru palm predominating." What it must mean traversing such a nightmare of nature, in cold rain at a height of six or seven thousand feet, on an empty stomach, and tormented by leeches and by scurvy, is best left to the imagination.

By way of contrast and compensation, the party emerged from this ordeal into a district which Mr. Hides gratefully calls "Happy Valley." It must have been like a glimpse of Beulah-land to the exhausted Christian. "Below us, on the opposite side of the Ryan, a large lake lay on a platform of the divide, while the Ryan itself was seen to emerge from a deep gorge about two miles to the northward, and beyond the gorge, gold and green, reaching as far as the eye could see, lay the rolling timbered slopes and grasslands of a huge valley system. On every slope were cultivated squares, while little columns of smoke rising in the still air revealed to us the homes of the people

of this land. I had never seen anything more beautiful." It was here that Mr. Hides discovered the mysterious fair-skinned people to which we have referred. "I was astounded at their appearance. They were all of short stature, they were clean and light-skinned, and they had girlish mops of brown hair, adorned with flowers. Three of four had rosettes of bachelor buttons; others had bands of edelweiss across their foreheads; some had parrot feathers; while all of them had bone daggers stuck in the cane girdles around their waists. A knitted sporran, tucked between the cane girdles, was all the covering they had. I was greatly interested in their Asiatic-like features; their cheek-bones were high, and their noses and lips were all finely moulded."

These people lived in a land of plenty, and on the whole were friendly, or at least not actively hostile; but among other tribes the expedition met with an extraordinarily variable reception. Most of the savages were, of course, alarmed by an intrusion which they supposed to be hostile, and the Patrol Officer's first task was to persuade them, by gifts and signs, that he came with peaceful intentions. He was generally successful, but many of the savages proved to be irreconcilable, and not even a knife or a tomahawk or a piece of red cloth could win them to friendliness. The party repeatedly found itself



A TARI FURORO LEADER WHO EXTENDED GENEROUS HOSPITALITY TO THE HIDES EXPEDITION AND GUIDED THEM OUT OF AN AMBUSH: MAMBU; SO CALLED FROM THE TARI FURORO WORD FOR "FRIEND."

Mambu was a handsome young chieftain with "a pretty girlish mop of brown hair." In this photograph it has been decorated with edelweiss; and he is wearing round his neck a red handkerchief given him by one of the Hides Expedition. Mambu and his smart "secretary" proved most helpful.

tiny by comparison with the enormous dangers and difficulties of the enterprise. He was accompanied by Patrol Officer O'Malley, a sergeant and nine constables of the native police, and thirty carriers. Setting forth in December 1934, the party made the first stage of its journey without incident by the Fly River, and then plunged into wholly unknown country, more densely populated (as it turned out) than most of Papua by tribes whose attitude to the intruders it was impossible to predict. It was known, however, that they were likely to be, almost without exception, cannibals and head-hunters.

There is probably no more difficult country in the world for exploration than the wilds of Papua. Apart from the natural obstacles, the greatest difficulty is the uncertain and scanty supply of food. The country itself provides little beyond sago and potatoes, and these only in very variable quantities. The transport of supplies and equipment is therefore a major problem. Dense forest, through which every inch of pathway must be hacked; unhealthy swamps; floods and landslides; great heat in the lowlands and bitter cold and rain on mountain plateaux often 10,000 feet high—these, and the accompani-



A TARI FURORO LEADER WHO WAS A BULLY AND A GREAT TALKER AND PLAYED A PART IN AMBUSHING THE HIDES EXPEDITION: BESOSO—OR "BIG-BEARD," AS THE NATIVE POLICEMEN NICKNAMED HIM.

Besoso harangued the members of Mr. Hides' expedition on their first arrival in the Tari Furoro country, but was subsequently involved in a treacherous ambush. He is seen here wearing a carefully coiffured and flower-decked wig. He has a cassowary quill through his nose and a bone dagger in his girdle.



A BLACK "PHARAOH" OF PAPUA: A DARK-SKINNED BEWIGGED MAN OF THE WAGAFURARI, A PEOPLE DWELLING EAST OF MOUNT CHAMPION, IN THE PAPUAN HINTERLAND.



THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1936:  
NOTABLE PICTURES IN THE 168TH EXHIBITION.



"THE SHOW IS ON!"—BY DAME LAURA KNIGHT, D.B.E., R.A.



"BALLET."—BY DAME LAURA KNIGHT, D.B.E., R.A.



**THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1936 :  
EXAMPLES OF THE MODERN MANNER  
IN PORTRAITURE OF MEN AND WOMEN  
OF OUR TIME.**



"VISCOUNTESS CLIVE."—BY A. K. LAWRENCE, A.R.A.



"MISS MONA SAYER, GRAND-DAUGHTER  
OF SIR WALTER MAUDE, K.C.I.E."  
BY F. CADOGAN COWPER, R.A.

**M**RS. DRUMMOND was a prominent Suffragette leader. A photograph of her, heading a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, appeared in our issue of February 1, 1913.—Lady Simon, wife of Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, is noted for her anti-slavery work. Her book, "Slavery," appeared in 1929.—Mr. Hore-Belisha, as Minister of Transport, is continuing his efforts towards safety on the roads.



"GENERAL FLORA DRUMMOND."—BY FLORA LION.



"LADY SIMON."—BY SIR JOHN LAVERY, R.A.



"THE RT. HON. LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, M.P."  
BY CLARENCE WHITE.



"THE RT. HON. THE COUNTESS OF ROTHES."  
BY JAMES GUNN.



"SKETCHING AT WISTON BRIDGE, SUFFOLK."—BY A. J. MUNNINGS, R.A.



"PAMELA TENNANT."—BY T. C. DUGDALE, A.R.A.



THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1936:  
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.;  
THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE AND HIS FAMILY.



"HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE V. RIDING IN HYDE PARK."—BY FREDERIC WHITING.



"HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE V."—BY RICHARD JACK, R.A.



"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK, K.C., COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, XI HUSSARS (P.A.O.)."—BY SIMON ELWES.



"HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF YORK WITH HER CHILDREN, T.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE."—BY EDMOND BROCK.



## THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1936: CONTRASTS IN OPEN-AIR LIFE.



"REGENT'S PARK."—BY HENRY M. CARR.



"IN CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON."—BY JOHN COLE.



"THE PADDOCK AT ASCOT."—BY DAME LAURA KNIGHT, D.B.E., R.A.



"THE CALEDONIAN MARKET."—BY HARRY MORLEY.



"ROCKING DOWN THE ROW."—BY A. K. ZINKEISEN.



"THE GOLDEN FLEECE."—BY KEITH HENDERSON.



# THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1936: CONVERSATION PIECES AND PORTRAITS IN CHARACTER SETTINGS.



"LORD AND LADY BLACKFORD ON THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING AT COMPTON CASTLE, SOMERSET."—BY F. W. ELWELL, A.R.A.

THE pictures reproduced on this page have in common the fact that they are all portraits or character-studies shown either in their home surroundings or in some setting otherwise appropriate to their respective personalities. In Mr. W. O. Hutchison's picture, of course, none of the figures is a portrait of Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P., that lively champion of the public house.



"SPRING IN CORNWALL."—BY DAME LAURA KNIGHT, D.B.E., R.A.  
(PURCHASED UNDER THE CHANTREY BEQUEST.)



"THE FOUR SINGERS OF VERA."  
BY W. RUSSELL FLINT, R.A.



"JAMES FERGUSON, ESQ. WITH HIS BOOK."  
BY GEORGE BELCHER, A.R.A.



"SIR HERBERT BAKER, K.C.I.E., R.A."  
BY A. K. LAWRENCE, A.R.A.



"THE VILLAGE DOCTOR."—BY J. K. KIRBY.



"HOMAGE TO A. P. HERBERT."—BY W. O. HUTCHISON.



# THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1936 : PORTRAITS IN COSTUME OR HOME SURROUNDINGS.



"BRIDGET, JEAN AND CARROW GREIG, CHILDREN  
OF SIR LOUIS AND LADY GREIG."  
BY PHILIP CONNARD, R.A.



"GREY OWL."  
BY SIR JOHN LAVERY, R.A.



"ALEXANDER F. LUTTRELL, ESQ., AT EAST QUANTOX-  
HEAD."—BY L. CAMPBELL TAYLOR, R.A.



"HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY."  
BY SIR WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, G.C.V.O., P.R.A.



"JANE."—BY GERALD F. KELLY, R.A.



"THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP  
OF NORWICH."—BY EDMOND BROCK.



"CYRIL MCCORMACK, ESQ."  
BY SIR JOHN LAVERY, R.A.



"SIR RICHARD SYKES, SEVENTH BARONET, OF SLEDMERE."  
BY SIMON ELWFS.



JOHN HASSALL, R.I.  
BY JAMES GUNN.



## THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1936: PORTRAITS FROM THE THEATRICAL WORLD.



"LAURENCE OLIVIER AS ROMEO."—BY HAROLD KNIGHT, A.R.A.



"ELISABETH BERGNER."—BY ROBERT D. GREENHAM.

Mr. Laurence Olivier played Romeo at the beginning of Mr. John Gielgud's production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the New Theatre last autumn, and later exchanged parts with Mr. Gielgud, who began as Mercutio.—Miss Elisabeth Bergner was taken ill recently soon after completing a film of "As You Like It" directed by her husband.

[Continued below on right.]



"ARTHUR WIMPERIS, ESQ."—BY FRANCIS HODGE.



"MISS VIVIEN LEIGH."—BY T. C. DUGDALE, A.R.A.

[Continued.]

Dr. Paul Czinner. Sir James Barrie's new play, written specially for her, was postponed owing to her illness, and may be produced in the autumn.—Mr. Arthur Wimperis is well known as a dramatic author and lyricist.—Miss Vivien Leigh sprang into fame last year as Henrietta in "The Mask of Virtue," and is now playing Jenny Mere in "The Happy Hypocrite" at His Majesty's. In private life she is the wife of Mr. Leigh Holman, a barrister.



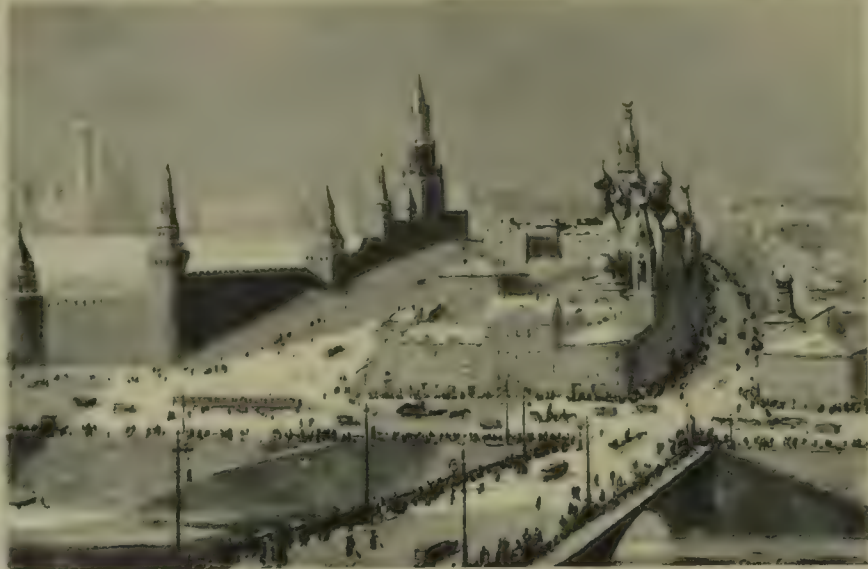
# THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1936: CONTRASTS BETWEEN REALITY AND IMAGINATION.



"THE POET ACCOMPANIED BY SOME OF THE MUSES SEEKS INSPIRATION FROM NATURE."—BY W. G. DE GLEHN, R.A.

HERE we illustrate some striking contrasts between those artists who take their themes from real life and those who prefer to embody in form and colour scenes from the world of imagination. Among the latter it is remarkable how often the modern painter turns for inspiration to ancient Greek mythology, as represented by the two examples on this page. In Mr. de Glehn's picture it may be noted that the poet is accompanied not only by some of the nine Muses, but also by the god Hermes, the standing figure identifiable by his winged cap and his staff, or *caduceus*. Hermes is there, no doubt, as the inventor of the lyre. He was also the god of eloquence, among other things, and in his capacity as the messenger of Olympus one of his tasks was to conduct the three goddesses Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena to submit themselves to the judgment of Paris—an

*(Continued below on right.)*



"MOSCOW."—BY CHARLES CUNDALL.



"ORPHEUS."—BY K. M. SCALE.

*Continued.*

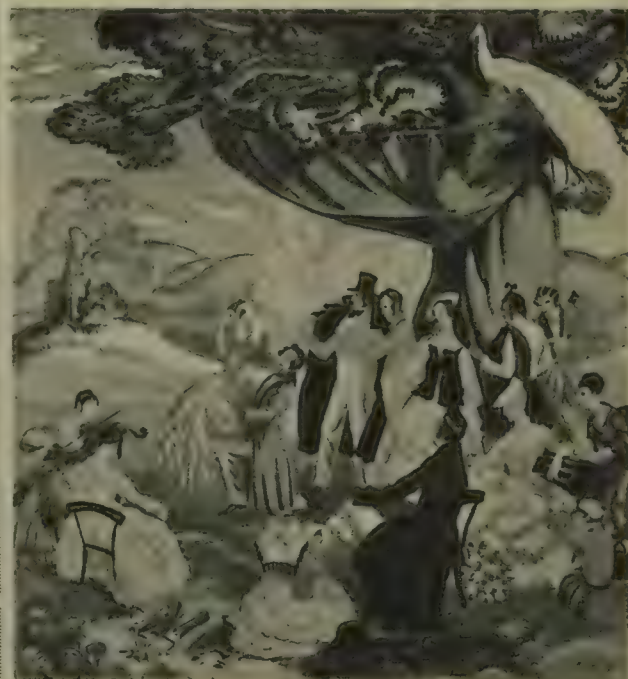
occasion rather suggested by the central group in the picture. Regarding the legend of Orpheus, recalled by Miss K. M. Scale's work, we read in Smith's "Classical Dictionary": "Presented with the lyre by Apollo, and instructed by the Muses in its use, he enchanted with its music not only the wild beasts, but the trees and rocks upon Olympus, so that they moved from their places to follow the sound."



"COMMOTION IN THE CATTLE RING."—BY JAMES BATEMAN, A.R.A.



"LOVERS SHELTERING FROM A STORM."—BY D. P. BLISS.



"THE REHEARSAL."—BY HERBERT A. BUDD.



## DISCOVERIES AT THE PYRAMIDS: TOMBS OF THE PHARAOH CHEFREN'S TIME.



A TOMB DESCRIBED AS THAT OF A GENERAL WHO WAS TUTOR TO CHEFREN'S SONS: ONE OF THE IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES MADE BY PROFESSOR SELIM HASSAN AT THE PYRAMIDS OF GIZA.



THE TOMB OF KNUM BA EF, SON OF CHEFREN (THE BUILDER OF THE SECOND PYRAMID): SHOWING THE FIRST LIMESTONE BLOCK (CENTRE, AT BASE OF WALL) PARTLY REMOVED FROM THE ENTRANCE.



THE DISCOVERER OF THREE INTACT EGYPTIAN TOMBS AT THE PYRAMIDS: PROFESSOR SELIM HASSAN, AT THE MOUTH OF THE THIRD.



THE RIFLED TOMB OF AN EGYPTIAN NOBLE: A VIEW SHOWING HOW ROBBERS IN ANCIENT TIMES HAD CUT ROUND A LIMESTONE BLOCK IN ORDER TO EFFECT AN ENTRANCE.



SHOWING THE OCCUPANT'S "NAME-PLATE" IN HIEROGLYPHICS (ON THE RIGHT): THE FALSE DOOR OF A NOBLE'S TOMB OF CHEFREN'S TIME.



BEFORE IT WAS OPENED: THE ENTRANCE TO THE THIRD TOMB RECENTLY FOUND INTACT AT THE PYRAMIDS, WITH THE SEALING BLOCKS OF LIMESTONE STILL IN POSITION.

The contents of the tombs here illustrated were subsequently mentioned in a Reuter message from Cairo in which it was stated: "A mummy believed to be the oldest known has been found in one of the tombs discovered by Professor Selim Hassan, of the University of Cairo. It is that of a woman, completely wrapped in bandages. She was the wife of Sechem Nefer, the highest noble next to Pharaoh Chefren, the builder of the Second Pyramid, and governor of a province. Another of the tombs, that of Knum Ba Ef, a son of Pharaoh Chefren, contains a large white



THE TOMB OF KNUM BA EF IN PROCESS OF BEING OPENED: A VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE, SHOWING THE LIMESTONE BLOCK, WITH WHICH IT WAS SEALED, PARTLY REMOVED.

limestone sarcophagus, which has not yet been opened. On the top of this sarcophagus was a 3-ft. long gold necklace beaded with carnelians, amethysts, turquoises, and ivory and gold silver sheaths. The third tomb contains the mummy of a man wrapped in bandages with only the head exposed. The Prime Minister, Ali Pasha Maher, and the Coptic Patriarch, Yoannes XIX., inspected the three tombs with Professor Hassan." In our issue of April 11 we illustrated the interior and contents of a tomb of an Egyptian princess found by Professor Hassan at the Pyramids.



## LORD LINLITHGOW ASSUMES OFFICE IN INDIA: THE NEW AND THE RETIRING VICEROYS.



THE NEW VICEROY WELCOMED AT THE GATEWAY OF INDIA: LORD AND LADY LINLITHGOW DRIVING THROUGH BOMBAY.



LORD AND LADY LINLITHGOW APPROACHING VICEROY'S HOUSE AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL: THE STATE PROCESSION THROUGH NEW DELHI.



THE RETIRING VICEROY TAKES HIS LEAVE: LORD WILLINGDON REPLYING TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.



INSIDE THE GATEWAY OF INDIA: THE MAYOR OF BOMBAY READING AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO LORD AND LADY LINLITHGOW ON THEIR ARRIVAL.



THE NEW VICEROY AND HIS WIFE GREETED WITH TRADITIONAL CEREMONY AT BOMBAY: THE SCENE INSIDE THE GATEWAY OF INDIA



THE VICEROY AND THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE MEET ON INDIAN SOIL—A DEPARTURE FROM CONVENTION: A GROUP INCLUDING (FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT) LORD BRABOURNE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, LADY LINLITHGOW, LORD WILLINGDON, LADY WILLINGDON, LORD LINLITHGOW, AND LADY BRABOURNE.



THE RETIRING VICEROY ARRIVES AT BOMBAY TO TAKE HIS DEPARTURE FROM INDIA: LORD WILLINGDON SPEAKING TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY; WITH LORD BRABOURNE (RIGHT CENTRE).

The Marquess of Linlithgow, the new Viceroy of India, arrived with Lady Linlithgow at Bombay on April 17 and landed at the Gateway of India, the beautiful building set up to commemorate the landing of King George in December 1911. Some ten miles out their liner, the P. and O. "Strathmore," was met for the first time in the history of Viceregal receptions by three ships of the Royal Indian Navy, under Rear-Admiral Bedford, the Flag Officer Commanding. The "Clive," the "Indus" and the "Lawrence" were the ships that took part. The city of Bombay accorded their Excellencies a most enthusiastic reception. A departure

from convention was made—but not for the first time—when the retiring Viceroy and the new Viceroy met on Indian soil. Lord Linlithgow and Lord Willingdon spent several hours in Government House, Bombay, discussing State affairs before parting. In the evening Lord Linlithgow and his party left by special train for New Delhi, where, on April 18, the swearing-in ceremony was held. Both when the new Viceroy arrived and when he assumed office, a Royal Salute of thirty-one guns was fired. Lord and Lady Willingdon sailed for England on April 18, escorted by warships to the limit of Indian territorial waters.



## MEN ENTOMBED FOR OVER 242 HOURS: THE AMAZING CASE OF THE MOOSE RIVER GOLD MINE, NOVA SCOTIA.



SUBSIDENCES AT THE MOOSE RIVER GOLD MINE: WHERE THE THREE MEN WERE TRAPPED UNDERGROUND—ONE TO DIE; TWO TO BE RESCUED AFTER TEN DAYS, THANKS TO THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF MINERS.

TRAPPED IN THE MOOSE RIVER GOLD MINE, NOVA SCOTIA: MR. HERMON MAGILL, WHO DIED, PHOTOGRAPHED WITH HIS WIFE; AND (RIGHT) DR. D. E. ROBERTSON, ONE OF THE TWO MEN RESCUED AFTER HAVING BEEN ENTOMBED FOR TEN DAYS.



THE HEROIC RESCUES AT THE MOOSE RIVER MINE: A MINER AT WORK, UNDER DANGEROUS CONDITIONS, WITH A LIFELINE TO THE SURFACE.

World-wide interest was aroused by the attempts to rescue three men who were trapped in the Moose River Gold Mine, Nova Scotia, by a cave-in on April 12. The men were Dr. D. E. Robertson, Mr. Hermon Magill, and Mr. Alfred Scadding. The trapped men kindled little pieces of wood, and the smoke from these led to their being located. A hundred miners began an endeavour to free them on April 13, but a fresh collapse forced a suspension of work. It was not until the 18th that a diamond-drill got through and communication was established with the entombed men. Food was sent down the drill-hole. On the 20th,



THE MINE AT MOOSE RIVER, IN WHICH DR. ROBERTSON AND MR. MAGILL (PART-OWNERS OF THE MINE) AND MR. ALFRED SCADDING (A MINE OFFICIAL) WERE TRAPPED UNDERGROUND.



BEGINNING WORK ON THE SHAFT IN WHICH VOLUNTEERS RISKED THEIR LIVES TO GET THE ENTOMBED MEN OUT ALIVE.

Magill's death was reported and flooding was announced. The rescuers dug frantically, but it was not clear whether they were correct in their direction. In addition, there was the danger of a further cave-in. It was not until the 22nd that miners eventually broke through. Even then great difficulty was experienced in moving Dr. Robertson and Mr. Scadding, who were extremely weak; and they were not brought to the surface until the 23rd. They had been entombed for over 242 hours. Mr. Scadding had contracted trench feet, but otherwise both men were comparatively well. The rescuers received the congratulations of the King.



# NEWS FROM HOME AND ABROAD: PICTORIAL COMMENTS ON AFFAIRS ROYAL, POLITICAL, NAVAL, MILITARY AND POLICE, MUSICAL, SPORTING, AND ENGINEERING.



**BETTER WIRELESS FOR POLICE:** A VOICE-FREQUENCY PANEL IN S.E. LONDON FOR CONVEYING MESSAGES TO SCOTLAND YARD. In the past, the efficiency of the police wireless system has suffered from external electrical interference with messages. To improve conditions, a receiving station is now being completed at Hill, S.E. After the station is built, a transmitting station will be built. Both stations will be remotely controlled from Scotland Yard. Messages received at Denmark Hill will pass automatically through the voice-frequency panel.

The Grand Opera Season opened at Covent Garden on Monday, April 27, with a fine performance of "Die Meistersinger." Sir Thomas Beecham, conducting. His Majesty the King, who heads the list of box-holders, was unable to be present, but those attending were reminded that the Season was the first since his accession to the Throne by the "B.B.C." on the stage drop-curtain, instead of the "G.P.O." of his father's reign. The Royal Box was occupied by the Earl and Countess of Munster and a party of friends. Although the audience was a brilliant one, comparatively few seats were seen, owing to Court mourning, and there were many hand-dresses. Traffic delays held up the start of the opera for seven minutes. Sir Thomas allowing so much grace. The five-hour performance did not permit a break for dinner, but there was an interval after the first act, and the new "food and drink" trailers came into view.



**THE OPENING OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON:** THE AUDIENCE STANDING FOR THE NATIONAL ANTHEM—THE FIRST TIME IT HAS BEEN PLAYED AT COVENT GARDEN SINCE THE ACCESSION OF HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII.



**THE KING, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE REGIMENT,** INSPECTING THE 1ST BATTALION, COLDSTREAM GUARDS, AT VICTORIA BARRACKS, WINDSOR, HIS MAJESTY PASSING SLOWLY ALONG THE RANKS BEFORE THE MARCH-PAST.

The King, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, inspected the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, at Victoria Barracks, Windsor, on April 24. On his Majesty's arrival, the battalion presented arms. The colours were dipped, and the band of drums and fife played the National Anthem. Lieut-Col. F. Longueville, in command of the parade, then marched up to the King and the inspection began. After his Majesty had passed along the ranks there was a second Royal Salute. Then the King crossed the lawn to the far end of the barracks, and the battalion marched past, his Majesty taking the salute from the steps of the officers' mess. After the parade had been dismissed the King paid a visit to the sergeants' mess, the married quarters, the men's dormitories, and the officers' mess. He shook hands with two old soldiers—ex-Guardsman William Brown, who was wounded at Ypres in 1914, and ex-Sergeant A. R. Jenkins.



**PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF YORK ON HER TENTH BIRTHDAY:** H.R.H., UP ON PEGGY, RIDING AT WINDSOR WITH HER FATHER, THE DUKE OF YORK. Princess Elizabeth celebrated her tenth birthday on April 21. She breakfasted with her parents; and, in the afternoon, was joined at a family breakfast. She cut her birthday cake and posted a piece to the King, who was unable to attend. Later, however, his Majesty visited Royal Lodge and saw his niece. Her presents included a miniature electrically-propelled car from her parents; a new bicycle from Queen Mary; and a riding-whip from the King.



**ARMAMENT IN AUSTRIA:** LIGHT TANKS, RESEMBLING THOSE EMPLOYED BY THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA, PHOTOGRAPHED DURING EXERCISES. Conception. It will be remembered, was recently decreed to Austria, though this is contrary to the Treaty of Saint-Germain. On April 23 it was learned that the first class would be called up in June. This affects some 40,000 young Austrians born in 1915. Further evidence of Austrian armament was afforded by thirty small tanks which appeared in a recent parade in Vienna, in contrast to the massed half a dozen which were seen in public last autumn.



**THE RACIAL DISTURBANCES IN PALESTINE:** BRITISH POLICE FACING A MOB IN THE STREETS OF TEL AVIV, WHERE DISORDER WAS RIFE.

Racial disturbances broke out recently in Palestine, when, on April 15, a Jew was killed at Nablus. Subsequently, two Arabs were killed there, and it was assumed that Jews were responsible for their death. On April 19 there were clashes between Jews and Arabs which involved police intervention. On the 20th there were further clashes between Arabs and Jews on the boundary between Jaffa and



**MOURNING JEWS KILLED IN THE RIOTS, AT TEL AVIV:** THE PROCESSION OF BERS PROTECTED BY VOLUNTEER STREET ORDERLIES LINKING HANDS. Tel Aviv. In these a Jew and an Arab were killed. Many thousands attended the funeral at Tel Aviv of nine Jews who had been killed in the riots. Later, the situation became quieter, though sporadic outbreaks of disorderliness continued in the north. The Arabs were agitating for the stoppage of the immigration of Jews and the prohibition of the sale of land to them.



**THE NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE, TO REPLACE THE OLD SUSPENSION BRIDGE:** THE FIRST SPAN (160 FT. LONG) TOWED ACROSS THE RIVER ON BARGES.

The first span of the new Chelsea Bridge—weighing 500 tons and 160 feet long—was towed across the river recently from the Surrey side, on which it had been constructed. It rested on four barges, and three tugs were used. The new bridge will replace the old Suspension Bridge, which was closed on February 28, 1935, that demolition might begin. The new bridge will be almost twice the width of the old. It will cost about £300,000; whereas the old one cost £85,000.



**INSPIRED BY THE ADMIRALTY:** THE METAL-CONSTRUCTED SUPERMARINE "WALRUS" WITH PEGASUS AIR-COOLED ENGINE; A BEAT-HULLED TYPE OF AMPHIBIAN WITH FOLDING WINGS. The description attached to our photograph reads: "Beat-hulled type of amphibian ordered by the Admiralty. The Supermarine 'Walrus' with Pegasus air-cooled engine, is metal-constructed, with folding wings for economy in storage space. Before adopting this type, an extensive series of service trials, which continued for over a year, were carried out. All conditions were met successfully. It need hardly be added that our picture has special present-day significance."



**THE CUP FINAL FILMED FROM THE AIR THROUGH A DISPUTE WITH NEWS-REEL COMPANIES:** AN ANTIDOTE IN FLIGHT JUST OUTSIDE THE STADIUM.

Owing to a dispute over terms between the Wembley authorities and the newspaper companies, all film cameras were banned from the Stadium at Wembley during the Cup Final on April 26. The companies therefore took to the air, and shortly before the game began a crowd of aeroplanes went up. They scrupulously refrained from flying over the Stadium itself. The only film of the match taken inside the ground was an "official" one by the Stadium photographers.



**THE ONLY GOAL OF THE CUP FINAL:** SMITH (THE SHEFFIELD GOAL-KEEPER) LOOKING BACK AT THE BALL, WHICH HAD BEEN SHOT INTO THE NET BY DEANE OF THE ARSENAL.

In the final of the Football Association Cup at Wembley Stadium, on April 26, Arsenal beat Sheffield United by one goal to none. It was a close match, and Sheffield at first had the advantage. The winning goal came only fifteen minutes before the end. It was kicked by Deane, the Arsenal centre-forward, after a passing movement by James and Rastin Smith, the Sheffield goal-keeper, did some brilliant saving in the course of the game. During the past six years Arsenal have now won the Cup twice and have been Champions three times.



**SIGNOR MUSSOLINI PERFORMING THE SYMBOLIC "RITE" INSTITUTED BY ROMULUS:** IL DUCE TRACING BOUNDARIES WITH A MOTOR-PLOUGH. Signor Mussolini founded the rural commune of Aprilia, about thirty miles south of Rome, in the reclaimed Pontine Marshes, on April 26. As the "Observer" had it, "he went through the symbolic 'rite' instituted by Romulus, the legendary founder of Rome, who is believed to have traced the Eternal City's boundaries by cutting a furrow with his ploughshare."



## QUASI-HISTORICAL CHARACTERS:

GREAT FIGURES ON THE BORDERLAND OF HISTORY AND LEGEND.  
NO. 7.—SIGURD (SIEGFRIED).

By LORD RAGLAN, Author of "Jocasta's Crime, an Anthropological Study," "The Science of Peace," and "If I Were Dictator."



Lord Raglan here concludes his remarkably interesting series of essays, on semi-historical and semi-mythical personages of the past, with a study of Sigurd (the Norse equivalent of Siegfried), which comes opportunely in view of the approaching revivals of Wagnerian opera at Covent Garden. The opera season begins on April 27, but "Siegfried" will not be given till May 12. In the following essay, it will be noted, Lord Raglan also uses the Norse form of

the heroine's name—Brynhild, instead of the German Brünhilde. The series of articles began, we may recall, with one on Helen of Troy in our issue of March 7, and was continued in those of March 14, 21, and 28, April 11 and 18, respectively, with studies of Robin Hood, King Arthur, Cuchulainn, Falstaff, and John of Kent. The substance of Lord Raglan's articles will be contained in a book to be called "The Hero," which is to be published by Messrs. Methuen in September.

THE most famous dragon-slayer in North European mythology is undoubtedly the hero who figures under the name of Sigurd in the Volsunga Saga, and as Siegfried in the version of the Nibelungenlied which Wagner adopted as the basis of "The Ring." The two are Scandinavian and German versions respectively of the same story, the outline of which is as follows. Sigmund obtains from Odin (Wotan) a mysterious sword, with which he performs numerous feats of valour. After his death in battle the pieces of the sword are kept for his son, and are later made by a cunning smith into a new sword as good as the old one. With this sword Sigurd, or Siegfried, slays the dragon Fafnir, the guardian of a great hoard of gold. Happening to taste its blood, he finds himself able to understand the song of the birds; they warn him against the treachery of the smith, whom he slays. Having loaded the treasure on to his horse, the hero proceeds on his way, and comes to a hilltop upon which is a lovely maiden, Brynhild, asleep, surrounded by a ring of fire. They fall in love, but by means of spells and shape-shiftings are tricked into marrying others. Eventually Brynhild's jealousy brings about the hero's death.

As in the case of Arthur, the usual practice has been to disregard all improbable incidents, and to represent the rest of the story as sober history, the history of a great and famous Nordic hero; but, again as in the case of Arthur, the attempt to give him a definite date and a definite sphere of activity results in complete failure. In the Norse version

the action takes place in Scandinavia, while in the German version everything happens on the Rhine. There are similar difficulties in chronology. If Sigurd is a prehistoric Nordic hero, how is it that we find him in the fifth century of our era, as we must if Atli or Etzel is really Attila, King of the Huns, who died in 453? The latter is represented in the Nibelungenlied as a contemporary of Theoderic, King of the Goths, who died in 526. But our difficulties do not end there, for we are told that Aslaug, daughter of Sigurd and Brynhild, married Ragnar Lodbrok, who is alleged to have commanded the army of Vikings which looted Paris in 845. Most of the later Norse kings claimed to be descendants of this marriage.

Here, then, we have a man who was a great hero of the Nordic race before it was divided into Goths, Germans, Danes, and so on; and, many centuries later, performed the same set of feats simultaneously in areas more than five hundred miles apart, and whose son-in-law survived him by four hundred years. But there are more difficulties yet, for in the Saxon poem of Beowulf, which is believed to have been composed, no doubt from older materials, about the beginning of the eighth century,

possibly have any idea of history. We are brought up on history, and are familiar from an early age with such terms as the Bronze Age, the Christian Era, and the eighteenth century, but all such terms are based upon chronological tables. Among illiterate communities, where no such tables exist, there are no chronological terms, and consequently no history.

Even people who can write, and who have some slight knowledge of chronology, do not necessarily allow their knowledge to affect their attitude towards the real or mythical past.

Just as in a modern ballad or folk-play Napoleon may be a contemporary of St. George, so to a twelfth-century writer Sigurd might be contemporary with Attila or Ragnar. He did not conceive these persons as having lived at any particular date; they were just names given to characters in the story. When do we suppose Captain Hook to have lived? When we are seeing "Peter Pan" we are temporarily outside the realm of history, so that the fact that Captain Hook's clothes are two centuries earlier than Wendy's does not worry us. But nothing of the kind ever worried the saga-writers, since they were permanently outside the realm of history. Neither did they know nor care whether their heroes were historical or mythical; in fact, these terms would have meant to them nothing at all. To anyone who tried to explain them, they would probably have answered much as the lady who said to me: "I like Robin Hood, and I'm going to believe in him. I don't care whether he really lived or not."

There are, no doubt, a few people to whom it is a matter of interest whether Sigurd really lived or not, but I suspect that they are very few. Was he a historical character? No; since where there is no history there can be no historical characters, and where there

A MODERN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF SIEGFRIED: THE HERO FORGING ANEW THE MAGIC SWORD, NOTHING, INHERITED FROM HIS FATHER, SIGMUND, IN BROKEN PIECES. From the Painting by José Segrelles, specially done for the 1933 Christmas Number of "The Illustrated London News."

and therefore gives us the oldest extant version of the story, we find that Sigurd is not mentioned at all, and that the feats later attributed to him are there attributed to Sigmund, who slays the dragon and carries off the hoard.

The fact is that in this, as in all other myths, the importance lies in the incidents of the story, and not in the names

of the characters. The story was compiled from old ritual poems by people who had no historical records to refer to, and for whom there was, therefore, no historical past, as we understand it, at all. People who have no written records cannot

is no writing there can be no history. If real persons are of striking personality, they are remembered by all who knew them, but to the next generation they are little more than a name, and to the third generation not even that. Their personalities disappear, while their achievements, if any, become part of the generalised traditional inheritance of their group; that is, if they are real achievements; magical achievements are in another class altogether, that not of fact but of ritual. Sigurd's name was given to the person who was supposed to have performed certain feats, but when we examine those feats we find that they are not real feats, but magical feats.

All the chief incidents in the story are miraculous; in fact, if you leave out the miracles, there is no story left. And it was to these miracles, and not to any real feats which Sigurd can be supposed to have performed, that his fame was due. It is these miracles which were depicted on scores of Norse monuments, and which Wagner has represented in "The Ring." And these miracles are not peculiar to the Norse, but are told of mythical heroes in many parts of the world. For example, many of the incidents in the Volsunga Saga also form part of the story of Bu Zeid, the mythical hero of Southern Arabia, as related by Bertram Thomas in his "Arabia Felix." They form part of that vast heritage of myth which is in some degree shared by all the inhabitants of the earth.



THE STORY OF SIGURD (SIEGFRIED) AS REPRESENTED IN THIRTEENTH-CENTURY NORSE WOOD-CARVING: THE TWO SIDES OF THE HYLLESTAD DOOR, PRESERVED IN THE UNIVERSITETETS OLDSAKSAMLING, THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM AT OSLO.

These early thirteenth-century carved door-panels came originally from a church (demolished in 1838) at Hyllestad, in the Setesdal Valley, Norway. The reliefs form a sequence beginning at the bottom of the left panel and continuing (upward again) on the right panel. In this order the subjects are—(left panel) 1. Sigurd and Regin forging the magic sword; 2. Sigurd testing the sword; 3. Sigurd slaying the dragon; (right panel) 4. Sigurd (sucking his burnt thumb) and Regin roasting the dragon's heart, with two birds (above) revealing to Sigurd Regin's intended treachery, and the horse, Grane, bearing the treasure; 5. Sigurd slaying Regin; 6. Gunnar playing a harp with his feet.





## A MYSTERY STREAM OF ILL OMEN REAPPEARS: "WOE WATERS" HELD TO PRESAGE WAR AND DISASTER!



THE SOURCE OF THE WOE WATERS OF THE WOLDS THAT FORM THE GYPSEY RACE, A MYSTERIOUS STREAM NOW FLOWING AGAIN AFTER HAVING BEEN DRY FOR SEVERAL YEARS: A SPRING RISING AT WHARRAM-LE-STREET, YORKSHIRE.



PASSING THE VILLAGE CHURCH AT WEST LUTTON: THE WOE WATERS OF THE WOLDS, SAID BY GEOLOGISTS TO BE FED BY SUBTERRANEAN RESERVOIRS, AND TO RISE TO THE SURFACE AT INTERVALS BY THE ACTION OF NATURAL "SIPHONS" UNDERGROUND.



THE WOE WATERS REAPPEAR AFTER 2½ MILES UNDERGROUND, IN A FIELD BETWEEN FOXHOLES AND WOLD NEWTON: THE LARGEST OF NUMEROUS SPRINGS, CRYSTAL-CLEAR, FORMING A SMALL LAKE, WHENCE FLOWS THE STREAM CALLED THE GYPSEY RACE.



IN THE FIRST OF THE WOLD VILLAGES THROUGH WHICH THE WOE WATERS PASS AFTER THEIR RISE AT WHARRAM-LE-STREET: THE TRADITIONALLY ILL-OMENED STREAM NOW FLOWING AGAIN THROUGH DUGGLEBY.



THE WOE WATERS FLOWING THROUGH WEAVERTHORPE, A VILLAGE IN THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS: A POINT ON THEIR COURSE SHORTLY BEFORE THEY SUDDENLY DISAPPEAR TO RUN UNDERGROUND FOR OVER TWO MILES.



THE GYPSEY RACE FLOWING THROUGH AN ARCH AT WOLD NEWTON FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FIVE YEARS, ON ITS WAY TO THE SEA AT BRIDLINGTON: A POINT WHERE THE STREAM FORMS A POOL.

A mysterious Yorkshire stream, intermittent and partly subterranean, known as the Gypsy Race (Gypsy pronounced with a hard "g"), and in its beginnings as the Woe (or War) Waters of the Wolds, is now flowing again after having run dry for several years. "Its reappearance [to quote "The Times"] is said to foretell disaster or misfortune, usually national, sometimes local." As long ago as the twelfth century it was held to presage famine. Michael Drayton said it meant "penurious dearth," and Defoe declared that from it would "certainly ensue famine or plague." "The Times" writer goes on to say: "It was under the banks of the Gypsy Race at Bridlington that Queen Henrietta Maria hid when, in February 1643, the house in which she was staying was bombarded by

the Parliamentary Fleet. According to tradition the Gypsy Race was running before the restoration of Charles II., before the Great Plague, and—apparently, before the landing of William of Orange." This last occasion would appear to indicate a change in its political sympathies regarding the Stuarts! "It is said to have been flowing [we read] before the fall of the meteor at Wold Newton in 1795, before many bad storms and floods, and before the Great War. Some people on the Wolds still associate its rise with national misfortune and believe that the War Waters mean war." It is easier to suppose a climatic connection with floods and storms, or periods of drought. As a rule the stream flows once in several years, for a few months only, disappearing usually in early summer.



## PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK:



**BARON VON STOHRER, THE GERMAN DIPLOMAT, SHAKING HANDS WITH R.A.F. OFFICERS WHO RESCUED HIM IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT.**

Baron von Stohrer, German Minister in Cairo, disappeared in the desert on April 18. He had started from the Pyramids to motor to Baharia, but his steering broke. After some days British and Egyptian military aeroplanes set out to search for him; and, on April 23, he was located south-west of Baharia oasis.



**SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN ENTERTAINED BY DR. BENESH DURING HIS PRIVATE VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.**

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, on a private visit to Central Europe, left Vienna for Czechoslovakia on April 20. They had lunch with the President, Dr. Benesh. At Prague Sir Austen was entertained by Dr. Krofta, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister. Subsequently, Sir Austen visited Hungary.

## PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



**MAKER OF A BRITISH GLIDING RECORD: MR. SLATER IN THE ENGLISH-BUILT MACHINE IN WHICH HE FLEW NEARLY EIGHTY MILES.**

Mr. A. L. Slater, a garage proprietor of Matlock, set up, on April 19, what appears to be a record in a British-made glider; with a flight of nearly 80 miles. He was launched at Hucklow, in Derbyshire, and reached the East Coast in about an hour and a half. His glider was built by Mr. Slater and a friend.



**MR. E. VINCENT HARRIS, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.**

Elected an A.R.A., April 23. The distinguished architect who has designed the new £1,750,000 Government offices which are to be built in Whitehall. Architect of Leeds Civic Hall, Manchester Central Library, and many other public buildings.



**MR. HARRY MORLEY, A.R.A.**

The well-known painter. Elected an A.R.A., April 23. Trained as an architect in London; and studied painting in Paris, London, and Italy. Has been a regular exhibitor at the R.A. since 1909. His "Apollo and Marsyas" was bought by the Chantrey Bequest.



**THE DEATH OF THE KING OF EGYPT: HIS LATE MAJESTY KING FUAD I.**

King Fuad of Egypt died on April 28. The serious nature of his illness had become apparent on April 24. His Majesty, who was born on March 26, 1868, succeeded his brother on the Egyptian throne in October 1917, with the title of Sultan; being the ninth ruler of the line of Mohammed Ali. He took the title of King when the British protectorate terminated in 1922. The heir-apparent, Prince Faruk, has been residing in England, in preparation for his entry into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.



**THE FRENCH GENERAL ELECTIONS: M. LEBRUN, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, DROPPING HIS VOTE INTO THE BALLOT-BOX.**

A heavy poll was recorded in the General Election in France on April 26. There was early evidence of a distinct swing to the Left, and the Communists increased their seats. The second ballot was fixed for May 3, large numbers of seats being undecided in the first.



**MR. BERNARD VAN DIEREN.**

The prominent composer and musical critic. Died April 24; aged forty-eight. He was of Dutch extraction and first came to London as a newspaper correspondent. His comic opera, "The Tailor," is announced for performance this autumn.



**MR. HOLFORD KNIGHT, K.C.**

Recorder of West Ham since 1930. Died April 26; aged fifty-nine. M.P. (Labour), South Nottingham, 1929; being returned for National Labour in 1931 with a majority of 12,000. Standing Counsel to the Royal Mint, 1911-30.



**THE MASTER OF THE WRECKED "HERZOGIN CECILIE": CAPT. SVEN ERIKSON AND HIS WIFE.**

Capt. Sven Erikson, master of the "Herzogin Cecilie," had made the voyage to Australia and back eight times in this famous vessel. He was accompanied by his wife at the time of the wreck. She was formerly Miss Pamela Bourne, a B.A. of Oxford, and the daughter of the late Sir Ronald Bourne, Secretary of Defence in the Transvaal.



**M. DROUILLET, AERONAUTICAL ADVISER TO THE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA (LEFT).**

It was stated that the French authorities were seeking to arrest M. René Drouillet on the charge of "misappropriating a confiscated object." M. Drouillet had bought an American machine for the Emperor, but this was confiscated in Paris. Under pretext of overhauling the engine, M. Drouillet had it started up, and flew off.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### THE LOOFAH, OR TOWEL-GOURD.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

I HAVE to record my very grateful thanks to Mrs. Annie Reynolds, of Jamaica, who sent me recently a box of shells—for I had none from that far-distant region—and, besides, a strange-looking body, labelled "a strainer." I confess that, for the moment, it puzzled me. Since it came with sea-shells, I jumped to the conclusion that it must be the skeleton of some kind of marine organism. Each end of this cylindrical body was open, and showed four well-defined tubes running the entire length; but the structure, a cylindrical mesh-work, as a whole, seemed more like vegetable-fibre than anything else I could think of. And so it turned out, for a closer examination showed it to be a small specimen of the familiar "loofah" of the bathroom! But I had never before seen one in, approximately, its natural state. And I had never had the curiosity to examine or consider the nature of the commercial loofah.

When I set myself to explore this theme carefully, I found it surprisingly interesting. To begin with, I discovered that the "loofah," or "towel-gourd," is the skeleton of a species of gourd allied to the cucumber. The group includes a very large number of species, many of which are cultivated, some as "fruits," some as vegetables, and some as garden curiosities, from their strange shapes and colours. They are commonly known as "gourds," and either grown on pergolas or trailing on the ground after the manner of vegetable marrows or cucumbers. But the term "gourd," botanically, has a wider use, and includes the loofah, of which two species have a commercial value.

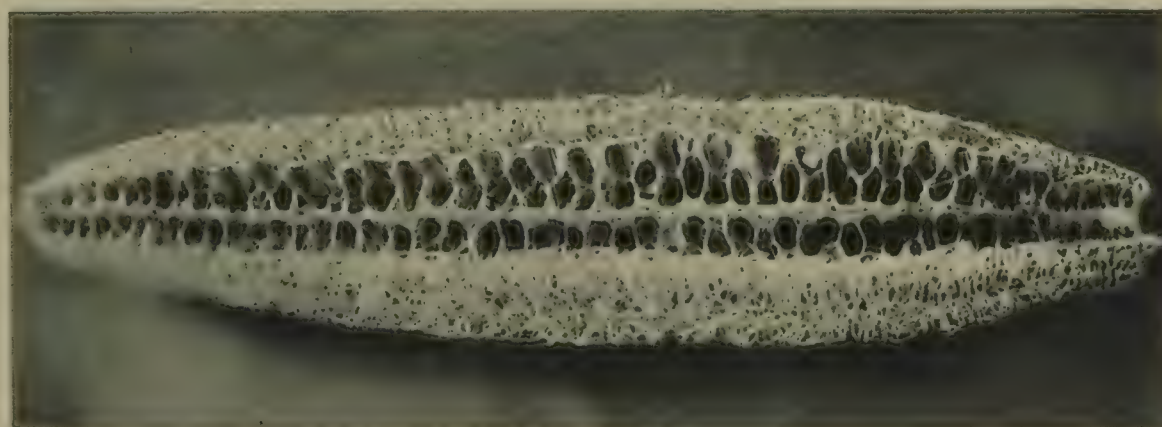
The West Indian loofah is the fruit of *Luffa cylindrica*, and is there used, my correspondent tells me, not only as a bath-sponge and flesh-rubber, but for "dozens of other things," including slippers and hats, while they are no less valued in the kitchen for washing up dishes. The other species, *Luffa aegyptiaca*, or *L. acutangula*, seems, however, to be the one more generally used as a bath-sponge. The ripe fruit resembles a rather slender vegetable marrow, and is of a rich, dark green colour. The "loofah" sold in the shops has been prepared by rotting away the soft tissue and dispersing it by a sort of kneading with the hands in water, which

flattened bean. The general appearance of the flowers, which are yellow, fruit, leaves, and tendrils is well shown in Fig. 3. Though these two plants are now cultivated in all tropical and sub-tropical countries throughout the world, there is, on this account, uncertainty as to their geographical range

His shelter, however, lasted but a brief space. A "worm" in the course of a night seriously damaged its roots, and at sunrise came "a vehement east wind," completing the work of destruction, for the withered leaves left the disconsolate prophet exposed, so that "the sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted."



1. THE WEST INDIAN LOOFAH, OR TOWEL-GOURD (*LUFFA CYLINDRICA*)—A SPECIMEN FROM JAMAICA: THE SKELETON OF THE FRUIT OF A SPECIES OF THE CUCUMBER FAMILY; PREPARED BY ROTTING AWAY THE SOFT TISSUES AND SQUEEZING IT OUT BY HAND, TILL ONLY THE FIBROUS FRAMEWORK IS LEFT.



2. THE SAME SPECIMEN OF WEST INDIAN LOOFAH AFTER REMOVAL OF PART OF THE OUTER WALL; SHOWING THE TWO ROWS OF SEED POCKETS DIVIDED BY A CENTRAL AXIS.

On the other side of the loofah are two similar rows of seed pockets. In Jamaica it is used not only as a bath-sponge, but also for making hats and washing dishes. For such purposes this cylinder is split up and flattened out.

in the wild state. For in many places where they are now found "wild" there is a suspicion that they have spread from areas where they were cultivated, and therefore, perhaps, introduced from some far-distant land.

Of *Luffa acutangula* there still seems to be doubt as to whether the large number of specimens to be found in herbaria, from tropical Africa, were wild or cultivated plants. It is cultivated in the Nile Valley, and records show that it was grown in Egyptian gardens in the seventeenth century, under the Arabian name "luff," whence the name of the genus to-day, *Luffa*. But neither the ancient Egyptian monuments nor burials give any trace of it. In the Delta it is now grown not only for its fruit, but also for its seeds, from which a preparation is made by the "beauty specialists" for softening the skin. Though it is cultivated in Brazil and Mexico, there is no evidence that it occurs wild in any part of America. So far as the evidence goes, it would seem that Asia must be regarded as the true home of this plant; ranging from India to Burma, and thence, apparently by way of the Malay Peninsula, into Australia. The distribution of *L. acutangula* seems to agree with that of *cylindrica*.

All the gourd tribe make quick growth, sometimes surprisingly so. This seems to be especially true of the bottle-gourd (*Cucurbita pepo*). It is said that under favourable circumstances it will often grow a foot in the course of a day. In Palestine and in parts of America, where it is cultivated, it is used for training over trellis-work and for shading arbours. But the plant withers as rapidly as it shoots. After a storm or any injury to the stem, it immediately wilts and dies. This is the plant which the prophet Jonah used to cover, with its great leaves, the framework of boughs which he erected to protect himself from the sun when he went out from the city of Nineveh to nurse his wounded vanity, because it was not destroyed according to his prophecy!

There is another gourd famous in Scripture. This is *Citrullus colocynthus*—the "bitter-apple"—which grows in great abundance on the barren sands near Gilgal and all round the Dead Sea. It will be remembered that during a time of famine Elisha came down to Gilgal to address the sons of the prophets, sending his servant meanwhile to "set on the great pot and seethe pottage for the sons of the prophets." Being new to the country, this servant presently found in a field "a wild vine and gathered thereof wild gourds, his lap full, and came and shred them into the pot of pottage." But the meal had scarcely begun when consternation fell upon their host at the cry "O thou man of God, there is death in the pot." The servant who had gathered these delicious-looking fruits, of the size and colour of oranges, knew nothing of their poisonous qualities, but supposed them to be as good to eat as the wild melon, or pumpkin, of his native place. The sons of the prophets doubtless knew well the dreadful consequences of eating the colocynth, and recognised it, at the very first taste, from its bitterness, thereby preventing disaster. For it should be explained that a very small portion of its "flesh" acts as a violent purgative: a "generous helping," as at a meal, would prove fatal.

A particularly fine specimen of one of the ornamental gourds, cultivated for the sake of their strange shapes and colours, has just been given me. I can hardly refrain from cutting it in two, to find where the seeds are, and where and how they are lodged. I expect they will be found within three egg-shaped bodies projecting above and lying within the centre of a great scarlet bowl, with a beautifully beaded edge. But I must get hold of three or four more of different shapes before I dare do this cutting, which must be done before I can describe them here, as I am anxious to do. And at the same time I hope to be able to say something of the edible species, which are numerous, and some produce fruits of enormous size, weighing, indeed, as much as 100 lb.!



3. A PART OF THE LOOFAH PLANT: A DRAWING SHOWING THE FORM OF THE LEAVES, CLIMBING-TENDRILS, AND BRIGHT YELLOW FLOWERS; AND THE RIPENING FRUIT (RIGHT) MARKED BY STRONG "RIBS."

removes not only the tissue but the seeds, till only this fibrous skeleton remains.

When the outer wall of one side of this skeleton is removed, a double series of cavities will be found (Fig. 2), divided by a partition. In these cavities the seeds are lodged. These are black, hard, nearly circular, and flattened, resembling in size a small



## WITH THE ITALIANS IN NORTHERN, SOUTHERN, AND EASTERN



THE ROAD-MAKING WHICH ENABLED GENERAL GRAZIANI TO LAUNCH HIS ATTACK ON SABA BANEH AND THE HARBAR DISTRICT: NATIVE LABOURERS AT WORK ON A NEW ROAD ON THE OGADEN FRONT.



THE RAPID ADVANCE OF GENERAL STARACE'S FLYING COLUMN ON GONDAR: ITALIAN TROOPS MAKING A BRIDGE FOR THEIR VEHICLES OVER A STREAM—IN COUNTRY WHERE A MECHANIZED FORCE OPERATED WITH SUCCESS.



THE ITALIAN FLAG FLIES OVER GONDAR: A VIEW THROUGH AN ARCH BUILT BY THE PORTUGUESE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.



THE PRINCESS OF PIEMONTE (SEATED, NEAREST THE CAMERA) AS A RED CROSS NURSE: ABOARD THE HOSPITAL SHIP "CESAREA" IN THE RED SEA.



A MASSIVE, TOWERING PORTUGUESE-BUILT WALL AT GONDAR: FORTIFICATIONS BUILT THERE WHEN GONDAR WAS THE CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY.



THE PITIALE WEAPONS WITH WHICH ABYSSINIA IS TRYING TO OPPOSE A MODERN ARMY EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST ENGINES OF WAR: ARTILLERY CAPTURED BY THE ITALIANS DURING THE TEMBIEN BATTLE.



THE MECHANIZED FLYING COLUMN THAT TOOK GONDAR UNDER GENERAL STARACE'S: SOME OF THE FIVE HUNDRED VEHICLES USED FOR THE RAID OF THE OLD CAPITAL, SHOWING PART OF A PORTUGUESE BUILDING ON THE RIGHT.

The collapse of Abyssinian resistance in the north after the defeat of the Emperor at Lake Ashangi was followed by General Graziani's long-expected offensive on the Ogaden front. The attack began in the middle of April. By April 26 it was reported that the formidable system of defensive wadis constructed by the Abyssinians south of Saba Baneh had been pierced after four days of desperate fighting. The Italian reports suggested that the way to Saba Baneh and thence to Harar was thereby made clear. Heavy bombing from the air, as is usual in the Italian attacks, played a big part in the

battle. General Graziani would, no doubt, have launched his attack sooner had it not been for the heavy rains which hampered his transport services. Our upper left-hand photograph shows men building one of the roads which were necessary before the advance could be made. A tremendous amount of such work had to be done, for a distance exceeding the total length of Italy separated his advanced troops from the sea. Meanwhile, the Italians in the north continued their march south from Dessie towards Addis Ababa; and the forces commanded by General Starace completed their occupation of

## ABYSSINIA: PENETRATING INTO THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY.



THE SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY PITCHES HIS TENT WITHIN THE WALLS OF GONDAR, ONCE THE HOME OF ABYSSINIAN KINGS: GENERAL STARACE'S QUARTERS AFTER HIS OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN.



THE LEADER OF THE SWIFT RAID ON GONDAR AND LAKE TANA: LIEUTENANT-GENERAL STARACE, THE SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY, WHOSE TROOPS ARE NOW IN OCCUPATION OF THE WHOLE LAKE TANA DISTRICT.



THE NEW THRUST BY THE ITALIANS INTO EASTERN ABYSSINIA ACROSS THE DANAKIL DESERT: THEIR FLAG FLYING OVER THE PORT AT SARDO AFTER A MARCH OF 250 MILES FROM ASSAB.



INSIDE AN ITALIAN AEROPLANE FLYING OVER THE DANAKIL DESERT DURING THE MARCH ON SARDO: THE WIRELESS OPERATOR IN COMMUNICATION WITH HIS BASE AT ASSAB, ON THE RED SEA—IN ONE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE MACHINES OPERATING THERE.

the Lake Tana zone. A column based on Gondar was stated on April 25 to have reached Badar Giyorgis, at the southernmost tip of the lake—the spot where a dam and regulator would be built if ever an attempt is made to harness the waters of the Blue Nile. Here the Italians begin to enter the province of Gojjam, where they would probably be welcomed by the inhabitants who recently took part in a revolt against the Emperor. The two lower photographs on the right-hand page deal with a third point of Italian invasion. At the very beginning of the war there were reports of

operations near Mount Mussalli, on the French Somaliland border, but little more was heard of activity in this sector, the southern Danakil desert, until Marshal Badoglio telegraphed as follows on March 31: "An Italian force which started from Assab, after a daring march of 350 kilometres made particularly difficult in parts by the great heat, the configuration of the ground and the absolute lack of resources, has reached and occupied Sardo, in the heart of the Aussa territory near the River Hawash. On March 11 the tricolour was hoisted over the residence of the Sultan of Aussa."



# BOOKS OF THE DAY.

**E**VEN a dry stick of a reviewer feels the impulse of spring, and, undeterred by the rough winds that shake "the darling buds of May," desires to go forth into the wild and revel in the returning vitality of nature. If circumstances prevent him from so adventuring in person, he can do it vicariously through others' books. Moreover, apart from the call of the season, there are moments when the human world becomes a little depressing; a world too full of hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, of war-mongers, militarists, revolutionaries, and all sorts of other tiresome people bent on making trouble. Thus it is refreshing to turn awhile from the species ironically known as *homo sapiens* to the follies and foibles of the "lower" creation.

Among new books concerned with natural history and wild life, one of the most recent and comprehensive is "PARADE OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM." By Robert Hegner, Ph.D., Professor of Protozoology in the Johns Hopkins University. Assisted by Jane Z. Hegner, formerly Instructor in the University of Missouri. With over 700 Illustrations (New York: the Macmillan Co.; 21s.). This is a picturesque quarto volume surveying animal life, from the most primitive to the most highly developed forms, and written in easy and entertaining style with a modicum of technicality. It is obviously intended more for the general reader than the specialising student, but it should be invaluable to school-teachers. The author conveys briskly a vast amount of information, dwelling on the habits and characteristics of creatures, rather than on anatomical minutiae, and the interest is greatly enhanced by the wealth of admirable photographs. His survey does not profess to be exhaustive.

"In the following pages," he writes, "only a small number of representative species are described and only a small fraction of what is known about each species is presented."

Professor Hegner has enlivened his work with humour and flavoured it with literary allusion. Thus, for example, he quotes Mark Twain on evolution and the Book of Job on the speed of the ostrich. Evidently he is fond of Biblical comment, for he has a happy quip on the cargo of the Ark, and its commander's unrivalled opportunities for nature study. "If," he says, "we could emulate Noah and review a Parade of the Animal Kingdom containing a pair of every species of animal known to science, and if these animals were to march by at the rate of one pair every three seconds, more than a month would elapse before the Gorilla would make his appearance. No one knows how many different kinds, or species, of animals are now living on the earth, but three million is certainly a conservative estimate. . . . Noah must have heaved a sigh of relief when the Gorillas finally entered the Ark and the gang-plank was hauled in. We hope they all had a pleasant time on board. We know that every species landed safely on Mount Ararat, since it has been our privilege to describe their descendants in this book."

For beauty of illustration in nature subjects, I have never seen anything to beat the paintings and drawings that form the chief feature of a large and exquisitely produced work entitled "MORNING FLIGHT." Written and Illustrated by Peter Scott. With sixteen Plates in Colour and forty-eight in Black and White (Country Life, Ltd.: Limited edition of 750; £3 3s. each). This magnificent "book of pictures," as the author calls it, is the work of a devotee, and that is why it is so good, both on the pictorial and the literary side. Whole-hearted enthusiasm is evident when, in a description of a sea-shore we read: "The scene is as flat and drab and uneventful as it could be. But the sudden call of a pack of wild geese can transform it, for me, into the most thrilling scene in England." And again: "Heard above the rushing of the wind, the cry of wild geese can be overwhelmingly sad. The nightingale and the black cap and the curlew are nature's soloists, but the geese are her chorus, as rousing, over the high sand, as the 'Sanctus' of Bach's B minor Mass. As they flight at dawn one can imagine that each successive skein brings in the fugue, 'Pleni sunt caeli. . . .' Like a symphony of Beethoven, the call of the geese is everlasting, and those who have once known and loved it can never tire of hearing it."

Lest the reader should think, however, that the author writes entirely in this serious emotional strain, let him turn—for a specimen of his lively humour—to the story of Florence and Percival, an idyll of the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, concerning a bad mother and an "eternal triangle" in the world of ducks. To appreciate Mr. Scott's quality as an artist, it is not necessary to be an enthusiast on wildfowl. Over and above his consummate skill in rendering their forms, plumage, and flight movements, the natural settings in which he represents them prove him a master of landscape and seascape.

Wildfowling is not the only sport that suggests to its historians analogies from music.

Another example occurs in a delicious little book of fishing sketches and reminiscences, "ALEXANDER AND ANGLING." By R. Sinclair Carr ("Salfario"). With Line Drawings by Roy Beddington (Chatto and Windus; 7s. 6d.). Fish, not being vocal, do not arouse memories of Bach and Beethoven; but in a passage on the importance of keeping out of the trout's line of vision we read: "When Izaak Walton said, 'Get secretly behind a tree, and stand as free from motion as possible,' he knew quite well how difficult this is. . . . 'As free from motion as possible.' What a task is set us! There are anglers whose rod manipulation would do credit to a Beecham or a Henry Wood but might well break a Walton's heart. . . . I believe that in many streams trout know the difference between a rod, a walking-stick, or an umbrella!"

Mr. Carr recounts diverting incidents on a Border stream in the pursuit of trout and salmon, and, as in the above quotation, sage advice may be imparted in anecdotal guise. The reader will want to know

first, of course, who

Alexander was. Needless to say, he was not "the great Emathian conqueror." He was, in fact, a water bailiff, "dignified, a little stern," with "a very proper sense of duty to his Conservators," but withal a kindly man, and "a good friend to all fair and honest sportsmen." Above all, it is Alexander's pawky Scots talk that provides the main inspiration of the author's dry humour. This book is one that no angler should miss.

With Mr. Carr's book may appropriately be bracketed another small work deriving from the same inexhaustible source of interest, but less colloquial in method—namely, "BY THE WATER'S SIDE." A Book of Fishing Memories. By H. Langford Brown. Illustrated with Photographs and with Drawings by Theodora Brown (Philip Allan; 5s.). The author began his angling career as a boy at Winchester, where he learned "the gentle art" from a noted adept therein, a school-fellow afterwards famous as Lord Grey of Fallodon. Mr. Brown recalls his own experiences on the Itchen, the Wylde, the Teign and the Torridge, and northern Scottish waters.

What is done for wildfowling in Peter Scott's "picture-book" is done with equal gusto for fox-hunting by a well-known sporting artist, whose work is familiar to our readers, in "A LEICESTERSHIRE SKETCH-BOOK." Written and Illustrated by Lionel Edwards, R.I. With eight Colour Plates and thirty-six in Black and White (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode; New York: Scribner; 21s.). Mr. Edwards, who has the spirit of the chase in his blood, has never been happier in his portrayal of its setting and circumstance. His illustrations and running commentary treat of several leading packs—the Quorn, Cottesmore, Atherstone, Belvoir, and Fernie's. The landscape side of the famous hunting country is beautifully represented in the colour illustrations, while the drawings deal more with the dramatic and personal aspect of the sport. Now that the season is over, hunting folk may have more time for reading, and this ample volume will delight them.

Though art is concerned mainly with the outward aspect of things, yet in the delineation of living forms a knowledge of their inner structure must be valuable. It is abundantly provided, as to the equine species, in "THE HORSE." Its Action and Anatomy. By an Artist, Lowes D. Luard. With eighty Illustrations in Black and White and in Colour (Faber; 15s.). This book, which goes very thoroughly into anatomical detail, will appeal, I should think, to all concerned with horses, whether from an artistic, breeding, or veterinary point of view.

I thought possibly there might be some allusion to the much-discussed horse of the Haig Memorial, but the author seems to have avoided this somewhat controversial fence. Another very useful and instructive book of kindred interest, on a less elaborate scale, is "HORSE FACTS." A Study of Points of the Horse and Equine Mechanism. By Major A. J. R. Lamb, D.S.O., late of the Queen's Bays. Fully illustrated (Hurst and Blackett; 8s. 6d.; postage, 6d.). If I kept a stable—as, with an equestrian granddaughter, may some day come to pass—I should acquire both these books.

Here I must mention a new addition to the Sportsman's Library—"FOX-HUNTING." By William Fawcett. Illustrated (Philip Allan; 5s.). This readable little work includes an interesting chapter on the private life of Mr. and Mrs. Fox. "There is no prettier sight," we read, "in the whole world of nature than a family of fox-cubs at play." Another new volume in the same series is "FENCING TACTICS." By Percy E. Nobbs. With a Historical Chapter by Archibald H. Corble.

[Continued on page 786]

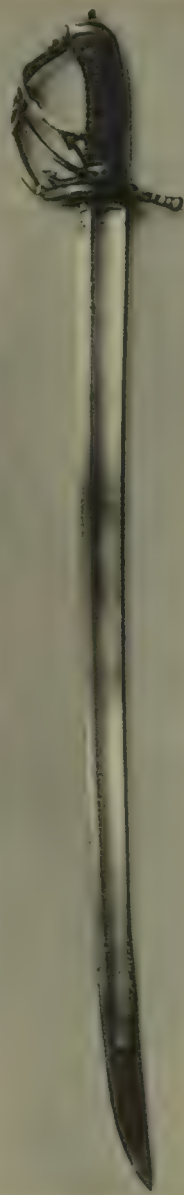


CAPTAIN BLIGH, OF "BOUNTY" FAME: A PENCIL DRAWING DONE BY HENRY ASTON BARKER IN 1805, SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER THE MUTINY.



A COCONUT CUP WHICH BELONGED TO JOHN ADAMS, ONE OF THE MUTINEERS; BEARING THE INSCRIPTION "FROM ADAMS, PITCAIRNS ISLAND, ONLY SURVIVOR OF THE 'BOUNTY,' 1828."

Of these interesting relics of the mutiny in the "Bounty," to which we have given considerable attention in recent issues, the portrait and the cutlass are in the possession of Captain H. Littlehales Barker, a great-great-grandson of Captain Bligh. The coconut cup, now owned by Mr. R. Lionel Foster, belonged to John Adams during his life on Pitcairn Island.



A RELIC OF THE MUTINY IN THE "BOUNTY": ONE OF THE FOUR CUTLASSES THAT BLIGH WAS ALLOWED TO TAKE IN THE BOAT WHEN HE WAS CAST ADRIFT BY THE MUTINEERS.



# MASTERPIECES THAT HAVE CHANGED HANDS : PICTURES "IN THE NEWS" IN THE U.S.A.

COPYRIGHTS RESERVED.



1. "MODESTY AND VANITY."—BY BERNARDINO LUINI (BORN C. 1475; DIED AFTER 1533): A CHARACTERISTIC AND EXCEPTIONALLY FINE WORK PRESENTED TO THE FINE ARTS GALLERY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.



2. "THE DUTCH FAMILY."—BY FRANS HALS (1580-1666); A WORK WHICH WAS IN PRIVATE COLLECTIONS IN MOSCOW AND NORWAY: PRESENTED TO THE FINE ARTS GALLERY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.



3. "PORTRAIT OF CANON JEAN DE CARONDELET." (LATER, ARCHBISHOP OF PALERMO.)—BY JAN GOSSART; CALLED MABUSE (C. 1470-1533): PRESENTED TO THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART, TOLEDO, OHIO.

photograph states: "In 1503 Canon Jean de Carondelet was appointed Secretary to Charles V.; and in 1526 he became Provost of St. Donatian's, Bruges, and Chancellor of Flanders. Later, he was Archbishop of Palermo."—4. The "Anne Haden," by Whistler, was sold to Messrs. M. Knoedler recently, when the collection of Henry Graves, Jr., was auctioned by the American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, New York.—5. The sixteenth-century Flemish painting of the marriage of King Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou in 1445 was presented by Mr. Edward Drummond Libbey.

5. Right: "THE MARRIAGE OF KING HENRY VI."—FLEMISH; SIXTEENTH CENTURY: PRESENTED TO THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART, TOLEDO, OHIO.



4. A DRYPOINT BY JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER (1834-1903) WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD FOR 2600 DOLLARS IN NEW YORK: "ANNE HADEN."

THE works here illustrated have changed hands in the United States of late. The following notes concern them.—1. This was purchased from the Lillienfeld Galleries, New York, and given to the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery by an anonymous donor. Dr. Valentiner, Director of the Detroit Art Institute, has described it as a characteristic and exceptionally fine painting by Bernardino Luini.—2. "The Dutch Family" was purchased in the same way and given by the same donor. It has been in a private collection in Moscow and in another in Norway.—3. This work was presented by Mr. William E. Lewis. A note accompanying our





# The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

## DR. ARTHUR ROBISON'S LAST PICTURE.

THE old Cinema House in Oxford Street, now converted into Studio One and Studio Two—the first devoted to fictional films of unusual interest, and the second to news-reels and shorts—strengthens the sinews of the Little Kinema movement not only by the comfort and the harmonious colour-scheme of an up-to-date picture-house, but by the nature of its programmes. The quiet browns and ambers of its auditorium are restful. In the greatest comfort you may concentrate on the fare offered at Studio One. The second item on the menu is as worthy of attention as was the first, "Veille d'Armes."

The talking version of "The Student of Prague" is the last picture directed by Dr. Arthur Robison, who died suddenly during the making of this arresting piece of work. It may be that a long experience of film-going, extending back into the forgotten glories of the silent era, is a vital contribution to the appreciation of a leisurely production such as this German drama, in which symbolism and psychology join hands. The younger generation, with no memories of the past to buttress their pleasure in the present, may well vote the tempo of Dr. Robison's direction too deliberate, his frequent use of silent technique and pictorial significance too heavy, the study of a tortured mind, gradually and deliberately driven into madness, merely dull. We are not accustomed nowadays to an intensity of meaning allocated to every gesture and to each spoken word. It is out of harmony with an era of high pressure and the fetish of speed. Certainly "The Student of Prague" recalls the grand old days of German films, the days when Dupont's "Vaudeville" made history and Lang's "Siegfried" filled a mighty canvas with the monumental splendour befitting its legendary conflict. Would we find the action of such memorable pieces intolerably slow according to modern standards? I wonder. Surely the quality of "The Street," made some twelve years ago by Karl Grune (who, by the way, has directed "The Marriage of Corbal," soon to be presented at the Leicester Square Theatre), would still survive! And Leni's macabre "Waxworks," in which Conrad Veidt's brilliant portrayal of Ivan the Terrible attained to tragic heights; Murnau's "Faust"; and the fantastic, grippingly dramatic enlargement of the *ombres chinoises*—favoured by our forefathers—in "Warning Shadows," with its memorable performance by Fritz Rasp, could still, I fancy, move us by their power and their vision.

That power and that vision find their echo in "The Student of Prague," for those who have the purpose and the patience to hear and to see. The old German legend of the penniless young student who bargained away his better self to the Devil in exchange for unlimited wealth has furnished a subject for several writers and found its way to the screen in a couple of silent versions. In 1912 Paul Wegener used it as a stellar vehicle, and fourteen years later Conrad Veidt scored a hit in the part of the ill-fated student. The intervening years have not dispelled the impression made by this fine actor in a rôle that suited his personality most admirably. Dr. Robison, working on the story as told by Hans Heinz Ewers, has cleverly suggested an element of hypnotism which I do not remember in the earlier versions, and which reduces the supernatural sufficiently to permit the present interpreter, Adolf Wohlbrück, to build up a poignant study of an unbalanced brain. The element of symbolism inherent in this story of the evil Dr. Capris, who robs his young rival of his reflection in the mirror, can be naturally interpreted as figments of a mind crazed by love for the lovely Julia, a part to which Dorothea Wieck, of "Mädchen in Uniform" fame, brings beauty and dignity. Herr Wohlbrück reveals a remarkable emotional control in his gradual mental *dégringolade*. His characterisation has an inwardness that demands our pity. There is

tragedy in his flight from the haunting spectre of his "better self," and all the *panache* of a gallant fighter in his conduct of two brilliantly staged duels. The whole picture is rich in pictorial values, and in the director's use of shadows, of silences pregnant with meaning, of settings carefully devised to emphasise the tenseness of the atmosphere, it does undoubtedly conform to the technique of a romantic era, when the musical accompaniment was of paramount importance and none of us was in a hurry. Dr. Robison, one of the "avant-garde" directors, stimulated our imagination then. He has done it once more, I contend, in "The Student of Prague."

with their champion, and though their close friendship excludes any idea of rivalry, though the blonde Miriam Hopkins sorrowfully stands aside to leave the field clear for the brunette Merle Oberon, a nasty-minded child successfully shatters not only romance but the prosperity of the school into the bargain. For her own ends this bad little girl spreads malicious gossip and forces a good little girl to aid and abet her. A preposterously foolish and interfering relative, who, one feels, would never have been tolerated in any school, however dilettante, fosters dissension by a garrulity that ultimately opens a loophole for the truth, indirectly paving the way for the lovers' happiness and a hearty smack belatedly administered to the obnoxious child.

The adults in this interrupted scholastic idyll behave and talk in the manner of the novelette. They conduct their affairs according to the requirements of the dramatic conflict rather than in obedience to the dictates of common sense. Their united and astonishingly tactless onslaught on the great lady of the district, the dupe of her crafty granddaughter, is merely an occasion for verbal fireworks, and about as unlikely to clear up a misunderstanding as a dose of poison-gas. It is, therefore, greatly to the credit of Miss Oberon and Miss Hopkins, with the sturdy support of Mr. Joel McCrea, that they manage to win our sympathy and hold our interest. Miss Hopkins has to suffer and yearn in silence as often as she has to explode in wholly justified denunciation of her nit-witted aunt. She



"THE HAPPY HYPOCRITE," AT HIS MAJESTY'S: LORD GEORGE HELL, THE VICIOUS REGENCY ARISTOCRAT (IVOR NOVELLO; LEFT), WEARING THE MASK OF A SAINT, FACES HIS ANGRY MISTRESS, LA GAMBOGI (ISABEL JEANS), IN THE SHOP OF THE MASK-MAKER, MR. AENEAS.—[Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.]

## "THESE THREE."

The spectacle of children subjected to mental torment from which their youth should have kept them immune is not particularly edifying, and when the young actresses involved in such a situation bring to it such complete sincerity and keen perception as in "These Three," the new Samuel Goldwyn production at the Leicester Square Theatre, it is an experience not free from pain. Nevertheless, it is just this situation and its ruthless interpretation that lends strength to an otherwise somewhat sentimental play. The trio of the title is composed of two charming girl graduates and a young country doctor who helps them in transforming a tumble-down old farm into a select school for young ladies. Cupid gets busy—in fact, a great deal too busy, for both girls fall in love



LORD GEORGE HELL COVETS THE MASK OF A SAINT TO DISGUISE HIS HIDEOUS COUNTEenance: IVOR NOVELLO AS THE VICIOUS ARISTOCRAT.

Photograph by Angus McBean.

In "The Happy Hypocrite," the play based on Max Beerbohm's story by Clemence Dane and Richard Addinsell, that debauched aristocrat, Lord George Hell, has in his vicious life developed a countenance so repulsive that every decent man or woman shrinks from it. But he falls in love with an innocent village maiden, and, in order that his wooing may prosper, he purchases a mask of saintly beauty at the shop of the mask-maker, Mr. Aeneas. His life of love with the damsel so changes his nature that when, a month later, the mask is torn from him by one of his mistresses, his face is seen to have become as pure and beautiful as the mask. The ex-mistress is defeated by this development and Lord George and Jenny Mere are happily united.



WEARING THE MASK OF A SAINT: LORD GEORGE HELL (IVOR NOVELLO) WITH JENNY MERE (VIVIEN LEIGH), THE INNOCENT MAID FOR WHOSE SAKE HE ASSUMES THE MASK.—[Photograph by Angus McBean.]

does so with extreme intelligence. Miss Oberon's delicately composed portrait of the more fortunate schoolmistress has a limpid beauty and a candour that no twist of the action, however deliberate, can unbalance. Her emotions, grave or gay, are honestly and quietly revealed, and her radiant reunion with her banished lover is a lovely moment to be treasured. There is, then, no fault to be found with the adults if the real interest of this play centres in the cause of all their trouble, the lying and deceitful child and her *âme damnée*, a good little girl under the domination of a master-mind. Bonita Granville and Marcia Mae Jones attack these two well-observed characters with amazing understanding and an assurance far beyond their years. Not since Robert Lynen's great performance in "Poil de Carotte" have I seen youthful tribulation so poignantly stated. Bonita Granville's study of a warped, hysterical nature, revelling in its power to destroy and to prevail, is remorseless in its truth, and her victim's struggles in the clutch of her evil genius brings the pathos of the child to the edge of tragedy in the hands of Marcia Mae Jones. The two performances deserve to be judged by the standards of maturity, far removed as they are from the pretty precocity of the juvenile star.





## Sporting Foulards

—the pity is, the picture tells nothing of their chiefest charm, the glorious range of colourings which add new life and style and character to your country clothes. All made from English Twill Silk lined with Crepe for richer appearance and a more substantial knot. Each Selection gladly sent on approval.

**4/6**  
(3 for 12/9)

The Man's Shop

*Harrods*

Harrods Ltd London SW1



## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

THE EARLIEST ENGLISH PINE ROOM—FROM JOHN BUNYAN'S "HOUSE BEAUTIFUL."

By FRANK DAVIS.



THE room illustrated here is so distinguished that it is difficult to understand why it has not long since attained an almost legendary fame. One reason is, I suppose, because we are an incorrigibly



1. THE CLASSICAL MODEL WHICH PROBABLY INSPIRED THE DECORATION OF THE HAYNES GRANGE ROOM: A WOODCUT (FROM A MANUAL BY SERLIO) SHOWING PART OF THE INTERIOR OF THE PANTHEON.—FOR COMPARISON WITH THE ROOM ITSELF; SEEN IN FIG. 2.

The Haynes Grange Room was acquired for the nation in 1928. It came from Houghton House, which was dismantled in 1794, when many of its interior fittings were put into houses in the neighbourhood. Houghton House was built in 1615, so that this pine room stands out as an extremely pure piece of Jacobean classicism. Inigo Jones was in Rome in 1614 and examined the Pantheon there, making an interesting note of his impressions in his own copy of Palladio. The tradition that he was responsible for the design of Houghton House may well represent the truth.

Reproductions by Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Crown Copyright Reserved.

sentimental people, and like to have a definite story attached to objects of art before we can be persuaded that they are really first-class things. People rush to see David Garrick's bedroom, or the Great Bed of Ware, or the Chinese-Chippendale bed from Badminton because such relics of the past are obviously romantic: this room from Haynes Grange has more subtle qualities, and these are not such as make an immediate appeal to the casual visitor to the Victoria and Albert Museum. Thanks to the enthusiasm of Mr. H. Clifford Smith and the generosity of some forty contributors, the room was acquired for the nation at a cost of £4000 in 1928, and has since then been set up in the Octagon Court at South Kensington. In my opinion, it makes everything else in its immediate neighbourhood look like Addis Ababa as compared to Rome—rather gimcrack. This is partly due to its noble proportions, partly to its restraint, and partly to its rich colouring, for the original pine has turned to a warm amber.

It appears reasonably certain that at one time the room was at Houghton House, built

by Mary, Countess of Pembroke about the year 1615. The ruins of this great Jacobean mansion were purchased by public subscription in 1929 and are now in the safe hands of the Office of Works. Houghton was bought by the fourth Duke of Bedford in 1738, and was completely renovated under the direction of Sir William Chambers (Somerset-House and Kew-Gardens-Pagoda Chambers) in 1764 for the Duke's son, Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, who was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse three years later. Lord Tavistock's young wife died soon afterwards, and the contents of the place were dispersed. In 1794 the building was completely dismantled and the roof taken off; various fittings are still identifiable among great houses in the county. Presumably the pine room was taken away at this dispersal and fitted up at Haynes Grange, a farm-house in the neighbourhood, where it remained until 1909. After that it was placed in a special annexe built for it at the town house of Sir Edmund Davis, and thence came into the possession of the nation. I almost apologise for pointing out that this means it belongs to you and me, but the number of people who cease to take any interest in their own property once they have received official notification that it really is theirs is enormous: I can only suggest that, of all the good things in the department of woodwork in the V. and A., this is the one most worth a special visit.

Now, up to the end of the seventeenth century it was the invariable custom in this country to panel walls with oak and to break the surface up into small panels. There are one or two instances in Scotland of pine-panelled rooms of an earlier date, but this Haynes Grange room is accepted as the earliest pine room in England. Its origin remained a mystery until Mr. H. J. Harding, A.R.I.B.A., of the Royal College of Art, pointed out that its design is adapted—

almost frankly copied—from the interior of the Pantheon at Rome. Fig. 1 is a reproduction of a wood-cut from Serlio's "The Third Book of Architecture," printed at Venice in 1540, showing one of the bays of the Pantheon, and a comparison with the photograph of the room itself is convincing enough without further comment. Whether Inigo Jones himself was responsible for the design is not certain. There is a tradition that Inigo Jones designed Houghton House, or, rather, improved upon the brick structure put up by John Thorpe: if that is so, it is reasonable to suppose that this purely classic room was also designed by him—and, it may be added, designed with admirable restraint, if one may compare with its sober delicacy the flamboyant painting of the Barber-Surgeons' hall in London. There is no trace of paint, and the only mark of what we are accustomed to call Jacobean decoration is the conventional strapwork on certain parts: otherwise pilasters, capitals, etc., are pure rich classicism. Mr. Harding sums up as follows—

"It is significant that on May 31, 1614, Inigo Jones was examining the Pantheon and made this marginal note in his Palladio: 'This temple I observed exactly ye last of Maye 1614 and have noated what I found more than is in palladio.' Identification of the sources of the design and the boldness of the adaptation [from stone to wood] give strength to the tradition which attributes the work to Inigo Jones. He spent much time in Rome absorbing the spirit of the antique buildings. He had a well-used volume of Palladio, purchased in 1601, and now preserved with others of his books at Worcester College, Oxford. There is reason to believe that he possessed a Serlio also, and we recall that both books were published in Venice, where he spent many months of study. In 1615, when Houghton House was built, he was fresh back from his last important visit to Italy."

The plaster ceiling, as can be seen in the photograph, is decorated with rows of pigeons in flight, a highly original design markedly different from the normal geometrical mouldings of the period.

For those who must have a story attached to works of art, I hasten to add that, to the inspired tinker of Bedford, Houghton was "The House Beautiful" (all Bunyan authorities agree on this point). Bunyan was certainly familiar with the exterior of this great mansion, and it is just within the bounds of possibility that, by the kindness of one of the servants, he might have stood in this room, and that something of its quiet spirit played a part in the writing of "The Pilgrim's Progress." Readers who require more detailed information will find it in a small book on sale at the Museum or through the booksellers (The Haynes Grange Room. V. and A. Museum, Dept. of Woodwork. Price 2s.).



2. THE HAYNES GRANGE ROOM, WHICH WAS IN HOUGHTON HOUSE AND IS NOW IN THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: THE EARLIEST KNOWN ENGLISH PINE ROOM; SHOWING ITS STRIKING SIMILARITY TO THE PANTHEON INTERIOR IN FIG. 1, FROM WHICH, INDEED, IT WAS IN ALL PROBABILITY DERIVED, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF INIGO JONES.



# This England . . .



OUR fathers built many an airy miracle in stone that wind and weather have but enriched. And the men who wrought so finely were themselves fine wrought by the wind and weather of tradition. Much of their slow and thoughtful care in the making of good things is with us still—sometimes in unsuspected places. Your simple glass of Worthington, for instance, embodies all that is best in the tradition of brewing fine English beer for fine English craftsmen. You like Worthington because you find it good — you find it good because it is part of your great heritage.



# Of Interest to Women.



## Fountains and Greenhouses.

There is an allure and fascination about a fountain that cannot be explained. The Greeks understood the art of designing them, and many centuries afterwards the wondrous fountains at Versailles came into being. Now Harrods of Knightsbridge have a large staff of artists and landscape gardeners, and are always pleased to submit designs and estimates for the lay-out of new gardens or the remodelling and improving of old ones. Among their other activities is the building of ponds and fountains, the ornaments being guaranteed against any weather in any climate. As details are always more interesting than generalities, attention must be drawn to the fountain at the top of this page; it is £19 19s., and the price includes pedestal ornaments, crazy pavements, and stones—indeed, everything except the flowers. As many people have small motors, one need not be acquired; here there are motors for £5 5s. This fountain plays daily in the Harrods' salons, where it is accompanied with other models, as well as sylvan and other garden furniture. Catalogues, including those devoted to garden needs, will gladly be sent on application. Not a novelty, but ever so useful, are the miniature garden hot-frames; they are of wood with glass panels. The top panel can be opened and closed at will, and the cost is merely 5s. 6d. Portable greenhouses are available from £14. The framework is of strong deal, properly mortised and tenoned. The base consists of framework covered outside with best tongued and grooved boarding; there are two glass ends and a half-glass door.

## Feeding-Tables and Baths for Birds.

It is not possible for everyone to own a bird sanctuary; nevertheless, those who have gardens may arrange "comforts" for birds. In Harrods' salons are shown an infinite variety of the same. There is the bird-feeding table and stand on the left of this page, complete with wooden feeding-bowl inside and holes for entry of the birds in the roof, which is thatched with a waterproof material, and free hanging tit-bells. The cost is 59s. 6d.; there are other bird-tables—naturally not so elaborate—for 20s., or, with heather thatched roofs, 30s. Stone garden ornaments, one of which finds pictured expression below, range from Cupids at 15s. to Peter Pan statues at £10 10s.



## Hammocks and Chairs.

Immense strides have been made in the comfort and appearance of garden chairs and hammocks; witnesses to this fact may be encountered in the garden furniture department at Harrods. There is the chair on the left above, rightly christened the Ritz. It has a fully sprung seat and raised front edge for knee support. The sliding seat allows for any position from upright to full-length recline, with luxurious comfort at every conceivable angle; it is 48s. On the right is another model for 16s. 6d. Among its many advantages is that it is extremely easy to fold and has three position adjustments; they may be altered by the occupant when seated. The American Glyder Hammock at the base of the group solves the problem of space, for although it swings and glides attractively, it occupies little ground-space. The cretonnes used are modern in character and the colour schemes are of great beauty, being in complete harmony with their sylvan surroundings.

## Gardeners and Their Needs.

There are many accessories of which the amateur gardener is not cognisant; they are discussed in Harrods' interesting brochure entitled "Garden Needs." Pictured in the centre of this page is the Garden Grip stool for weeding; it is 22s. 6d., and is endowed with the very useful and important feature of gripping the person seated by virtue of the natural springing action of the cane sides; therefore the gardener can move about while weeding without having to touch the stool in any way. The receptacle at the side may be used for bass, scissors, etc. The "White Knight" gardening apron is as popular as ever, and is now 15s. 6d.







# All the loveliness of Spring

IS YOURS TO HAVE AND TO HOLD!

Elizabeth Arden promises you soft, smooth, radiant beauty young as Spring itself. And Miss Arden promises this new Spring beauty in and out of season for many, many years to come.

## *Cleanse without drying!*

Night and morning and every time you change your make-up use Venetian Cleansing Cream and Skin Tonic which work together as one to cleanse thoroughly.

## *Soothe to prevent wrinkles*

Every morning use the delicate Ardena Velva Cream to protect your complexion. And every night apply Orange Skin Food to smooth out incipient lines.

## *Lift drooping contours before they set!*

At least three times a week; lift your beauty to new heights with Velva Cream Masque.

*Elizabeth Arden*

Watch it refine the texture! Notice how it quickens natural colour! Smooth it over puffs about the eyes and you can almost see them diminish! Spread it a little thicker where you think you're getting lines and you'll look for them in vain when you remove the Masque! Try it on fullness below the chin and that worry will soon be gone.

## *Make up according to the new Elizabeth Arden Cosmetic Technique*

Miss Arden has devised the perfect shade for each new Paris colour in every item from Powder Foundation to Nail Polish.

## *And finish with*

### *Elizabeth Arden's New Complexion*

First put on a light film of Ardena Powder. Then apply a little Japonica Powder over it in a slightly darker shade. Your skin will look as if lighted from within . . . . a glorious complexion.

Now that you look properly radiant for Spring, Elizabeth Arden urges you to keep looking like that all through the year.

Venetian Cleansing Cream . . . . .	4/6 to 22/6
Ardena Skin Tonic . . . . .	3/6 to 75/-
Ardena Velva Cream . . . . .	4/6 to 22/6
Orange Skin Food . . . . .	4/6 to 35/-
Velva Cream Masque . . . . .	21/-
Ardena Powder . . . . .	7/6 and 12/6
Japonica Powder . . . . .	12/6
Arden Lipstick . . . . .	6/6
Arden Rouge . . . . .	5/6 and 8/6

*Elizabeth Arden*  
Elizabeth Arden Ltd.

LONDON 25 OLD BOND STREET W1



# FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

## TAXATION AND THE INVESTOR.

EVERYONE is agreed that the City showed amazing calmness and equanimity under the unexpected shock administered to the stock markets by the increase of threepence in the income-tax. It was among those most closely connected with industry that the worst apprehensions were expressed as to the effect of this unwelcome addition to the burdens of enterprise. They feared that industry, with more than enough difficulties already in its way, in the shape of rising prices of materials at home and tariffs and exchange restrictions abroad, might feel that this extra turn of the income-tax screw might prove to be something like the last straw on the camel's back, and have a really serious effect on the courage of those who have to supply the driving-power. When it was objected that industry has, on the whole, been doing remarkably well in the last two years in the matter of profits, and can well stand a little extra sacrifice in the cause of national defence, the answer of these pessimists was that that may be true of many prosperous enterprises, but that a considerable number of concerns which were just struggling back from loss-making to profit-making would be shoved back into the mire by a ruthless Chancellor of the Exchequer. But this dismal argument seems to omit the very relevant fact that income-tax is only charged on profits. Such enterprises as do no more than meet their expenses have no net income to be taxed. Those that have an income are not going to leave off earning it because a slightly larger proportion of it is taken by the tax-gatherer. This is not to imply that income-tax does not matter and makes no difference to the pace of industry. That is far from being so. But its effect is chiefly psychological—any relief that can be given makes the organisers of business feel more cheerful and contented, and so urges them to spin the wheels more briskly. Any addition tends to remind them that they always play a losing game against the Treasury—when they make profits it takes a big toll; but when they make losses, the loss is all theirs.

## THE MARKET BAROMETER.

Judging by the behaviour of the stock markets, however, the present temper of industry is so confident that it is prepared to ignore the slight increase in the closeness with which it is to be shorn. It knows that in spite of all the disturbance and apprehension inflicted on the world by the war-lords of the Continent and the vagaries of American policy, British recovery has gone steadily forward in the home market and has made fair progress abroad; and it is not going to be checked now because the Chancellor of the Exchequer is once more showing that cautious prudence which has exasperated many of his followers and several distinguished theorists, but has been, in the eyes of the average business man, more than justified by results. Consequently, instead of the stream of selling that would inevitably have upset markets if industrial leaders had felt that a trade set-back was on the way, there was merely a temporary marking-down of prices by dealers who wanted to protect themselves against the worst, and a quick recovery as soon as it was seen that little or no stock was coming to market. Influences which have given strength to markets through these last three troublous years were still there to act as an antidote to the disappointing

surprise inflicted by the Budget. Cheap money is still cheap and is evidently meant to be kept cheap—otherwise our cautious Chancellor would hardly have estimated for a further increase in the revenue from estate duties, bringing their expected total to the monstrous figure of £89 millions. This is itself a pretty plain tip, straight from the horse's mouth, that no set-back in security values, on which the yield from this tax so closely depends, is expected in official circles; and since official circles—the Treasury and the Bank of England—have a good deal to say to the dearth or cheapness of money, they are in the comfortable position of being able to make their forecasts come true. How far cheap money has helped revival is a matter about which economists differ; but, for what it is worth, we can, apparently, rely on it for another year; and all the other influences that have helped industry and the stock markets

the tendency, so often referred to lately, to forsake fixed-interest securities for the ordinary shares of promising industrials. The higher the rate of income-tax, the less satisfying becomes the kind of investment which can be relied on to give its holder a fixed amount of money every half-year, but never shows him a chance of sharing in the increased incomes of those who are financing enterprise by taking its risks and sharing its prosperity when prosperity is in the picture. So this side-effect of the Budget is yet another argument for those investors who look for safety in "equities," backed by the prospect of increasing profits and dividends, due to the demands on business of the Government's many-sided programme. In anticipating such increases we have to

remember that the Government has, with general approval, expressed its determination to see that industry is not allowed to make immoderate profits out of national needs. But, as everyone knows, a larger and steadier turnover enables industry to effect economies in many directions, and so, without any attempt at putting up prices against the nation's demands, to show a more cheerful profit-and-loss account. Moreover, the higher earnings of the manual workers, due to industrial expansion, will promote still further that well-spread purchasing power on which the prosperity of the home market has been so soundly based.

## CAUTION NEEDED.

To genuine investors who put their own money into securities and hold them long enough to allow capital appreciation to tell, and who can also secure the necessary spread of risks by a widely diversified holding, this preference for equities over fixed-interest stocks seems likely to be a sound policy. But it must not be forgotten that every ordinary share, taken by itself, carries a risk of some kind, and that the upward tendency of markets, persistent as it has been in spite of a multiplicity of shocks, is not part of the scheme of the universe. When reactions happen, the real investor very wisely sits still and waits for the upward movement to be resumed; or, if he is still wiser, he takes, if he can, the opportunity of increasing his holding of those of his securities which have stood up most bravely against the reaction. But those who work on borrowed money or make use of the Stock Exchange machinery of speculation are in a much less comfortable position; and certain indications have lately shown that the search for quick profits is becoming more popular, and that the lesson of the disastrous reaction in and after 1929 is being forgotten. Such a reaction, we may fairly hope, is not likely ever to be seen again. But, as

*The Times* lately observed in its City notes, "the risk of over-valuation of equities is always serious, especially in boom times, but that is a risk which the speculator runs, and from time to time he suffers losses as well as enjoys profits." As far as the amateur outside speculator is concerned, it is probable that the suffering of losses is a more normal experience than the enjoyment of profits. The professional operator, with inside information, is nearly always ahead of him and has skimmed the cream off markets before the tip has got round to the public, which comes in too late and is left to carry the baby. When these things happen, the real investor, with his well-spread holding of sound securities, can wait for the law of averages to reassert itself.



A NEW AND IMPORTANT ADDITION TO THE PARIS "CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE": THE INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, GIVEN BY MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JUNIOR.



THE NEW FRANCO-BRITISH COLLEGE AT THE "CITÉ UNIVERSITAIRE": A BUILDING IN THE TRADITIONAL ANGLO-DUTCH STYLE; TO BE OPENED SHORTLY.

The buildings shown on this page are recent additions to the "Cité Universitaire" in Paris, other pavilions of which have already been illustrated in our pages. The International House, an imposing mansion in the Louis XIII. style of architecture, is to be opened in June. The architect was M. Bechman. It contains a library and reading-room, a restaurant for students of the various foundations, a theatre, concert hall, gymnasium, and swimming-pool. It has large sporting grounds and gardens. Twenty different pavilions have already risen on the heights of Gentilly, at the border of the Parc Montsouris.

are as strong as ever, gaining strength from their continuance.

## A SIDE-EFFECT OF THE BUDGET.

Nevertheless, though the effect of the slight addition to taxation found necessary by Mr. Chamberlain seems likely to be negligible with regard to the progress of industry and the steadiness of security prices, it can hardly fail to make taxpayers all the more anxious to find investments of a kind that are likely to benefit by Government expenditure, and so to give back to the taxpayer, in dividends, some of the money that he has paid in taxes. Which means to say that, for what it is worth, that extra threepence on the income-tax will quicken still further





*Enjoy Nature in*

## NORTH WALES

Here you can spend the holiday of your dreams in the quiet of sequestered valleys, by river or waterfall, climbing mountain slopes, or walking the countryside, dallying in quaint old villages where the houses seem to huddle together for companionship.

If you wish, you may turn to the coast where a string of very pleasant resorts revel in the sun with, stretched before them, a golden ribbon of firm, smooth sand and a sparkling sea that offers the safest bathing in the world.

Travel to North Wales with a Monthly Return Ticket. It costs a penny a mile (three-halfpence a mile first class). Go by any train and — if you wish — break your journey anywhere on the route.

Reaching your destination, buy a Holiday Contract Ticket (price 10/-) and enjoy the freedom of the line for a whole week. Travel where you please and as often as you wish within the area. Then you will make voyages of discovery, each day bringing fresh scenes, fresh beauty for your enjoyment.

The Illustrated Folder "North Wales" can be obtained free from any LMS Station or Office.

Buy a copy of "Holidays by LMS" (the comprehensive resort and apartment guide) price 6d. at all LMS Stations, Offices, Bookstalls and Booksellers.

*Travel in comfort by*

# LMS

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY



## By investing in HUNDRED SECURITIES TRUST

you spread your capital over as many as 100 first-class dividend-paying British securities covering the whole range of sound British Investment, including Government funds, banking, insurance, property, commerce and industry. The gross annual yield is approx.

# 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %

NOTE.—This is the approximate Gross Annual Yield at a price of 22s. 6d. per sub-unit, calculated solely on the cash dividends paid in the past year on the 100 selected securities. Capital bonuses are excluded from the computation of yield. An addition to the yield may be expected from the sale of any new issue rights or broken capital bonuses.

The Trust Investments are distributed approximately as follows:

Government Funds ...	5%	Stores, Catering & Food-stuffs ...	10%
Banking & Insurance ...	2%	Breweries & Tobacco ...	5%
Iron, Coal & Steel ...	10%	Gold Mining ...	11%
Transport & Communication ...	8%	Textiles ...	4%
Light, Power & Electrical Equipment ...	10%	Oil ...	4%
Property, Building & Allied Trades ...	7%	Cinemas ...	5%
		Newspapers & Paper Trades ...	9%
		Miscellaneous ...	10%

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED are Custodian Trustees of the underlying securities. They collect the dividends thereon and distribute the income to Sub-Unit Holders on June 15th and December 15th each year during the 15-year life of the Trust.

### HERE ARE SOME FURTHER IMPORTANT POINTS:

1. Sums of approximately £22 and upwards may be invested through any bank or stockbroker.
2. The Managers have full power to make the Trust cumulative by retaining capital bonuses in the Trust if considered desirable, thereby augmenting the capital value and earning power of the investment.
3. All the securities in the Trust are quoted on the London Stock Exchange and constitute a list which is representative of the soundest elements in British financial, industrial and commercial life.
4. Provision for continuity of management has been made by the creation of a special fund administered by the Trustees, Security Trust Managers, Ltd., the Managers of the Trust, are controlled by interests associated with Dawney Day & Company, Ltd., Merchant Bankers, 15, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
5. Sub-units are readily marketable since the Managers undertake to repurchase any sub-units offered to them, as explained in the Booklet.

The Managers strongly advise you to consult your Bank Manager or Stockbroker for confirmation of the general desirability of the Trust as an investment for large or small sums.

For full particulars write, telephone or telegraph for Booklet IL1 to  
**SECURITY TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED**

Members of the Association of Fixed and Flexible Trust Managers

15, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephones: Metropolitan 3622 (15 lines). Telegrams: Security, Stock, London.



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

NATURALLY, the principal subject of motoring discussion at the moment centres about the announcement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, during his Budget speech, that he intends to take from the Road Fund another £5,250,000, and, further, that he is to ask Parliament virtually to abolish the Fund, and appropriate the whole revenue derived from motor taxes to the general account. Of course, all the motoring bodies have already voiced their strong disapproval. The R.A.C. and the Road Federation regard it as the "severest blow to the cause of road safety that has yet been dealt." The others are equally severe in their comments, and have expressed the intention to oppose the proposition by all and every means in their power. Which simply means that they will do a certain amount of lobbying, that there will be strong objections raised by the Parliamentary Road Group, and then, all the steam having been let off, the Chancellor's proposals will be passed by the usual large majority.

If highway administration is to remain as it is now, then the abolition of the Road Fund, apart from being a violation of repeated pledges that all moneys derived from motor-car taxation should be devoted to highway purposes, is to be deplored. As the Fund exists and is administered to-day, its assets can be apportioned by the Minister of Transport as and when necessity arises, always subject, of course, to a certain amount of Treasury control. The total amount of money derived from the tax is, for Road Fund purposes, about £31,000,000 per annum, and this sum can be more or less directly allocated to county and other highway authorities at the discretion of the Minister. The principal merit of its constitution seems to lie in the fact that the Minister can estimate with considerable accuracy the amount he will have at his disposal not only this year, but next year, and even the following one. He, unlike the heads of other great spending departments, does not need to prepare Estimates for submission to Parliament, with the practical certainty that they will fall under Treasury censorship and that his own Ministry will be cramped by a reduced vote. Obviously, while this constitution may incur a certain amount of criticism from the purists, it is practical,

and has worked well in the past. The tax from which its income is derived has been allocated by statute to a specific purpose—the construction and improvement of the roads—and to change the whole character of administration now seems to be a retrograde step, and a breach of all the undertakings that have been given by successive Ministers since the Road Fund was first instituted.

The future position will be that all the proceeds of motor taxation will go into the general pool, and that the Minister of Transport will have to face Parliament before every financial year with carefully prepared Estimates of expenditure for twelve months ahead. I do not think this is within practical bounds, so long as our highway system of administration remains as it is. As a matter of fact, there is no system. Highways administration, like Topsy, has simply "grewed." Hence we see twenty-three, I think it is, separate and distinct bodies exercising control over the 100 miles of road between London and Birmingham. Each has its own ideas of how a main road ought to be maintained, and so we have as many different surfacing methods as there are authorities. There is no coherent plan of future construction. Obviously, it is impossible for there to be a single plan, and therefore it seems to follow that there can be no means of estimating for expenditure over the whole length of this road. And this is only a single example, and that not the worst in so far as this matter of multiple control is concerned.

If the present proposal to merge the motor taxes in general revenue had gone hand in hand with legislation setting up a central Ministry of Highways to take over control of all administration and construction, then a good many of the objections might disappear. If, for instance, this legislation not only set up such a new Ministry, but laid down, *inter alia*, that the annual appropriation for its services should not, during the first three years of its existence, be less than the revenue of the motor tax for the current year, it might even be a good thing. I imagine that motoring opinion would be prepared to agree that the benefits accruing from a central, stabilised Ministry of Highways, with a continuous policy of new construction and improvement, would outweigh any of the arguments about broken pledges and the appropriation of Road Fund moneys to enable the Chancellor of the day to balance his Budget

## BOOKS OF THE DAY

(Continued from Page 776.)

That aristocrat among sporting encyclopædias, the Lonsdale Library, has reached its 22nd volume in "DEER, HARE AND OTTER HUNTING." With forty-five Illustrations (Seeley, Service; 15s.). Many experts have contributed to this authoritative book. Sir George Thursby writes on deer-hunting in the New Forest; Colonel W. W. Wiggan about stag-hunting on Exmoor; and Major E. W. Shackle on hunting the carted stag. Mr. C. B. Shepherd deals with beagling; Miss Ena Adams with bassethounds; the Earl of Stradbroke with harriers, and Major-General Geoffrey Brooke with drag-hunting. The Earl of Coventry describes the otter and its habits sympathetically, while six chapters on otter-hunting are provided by Captain L. C. R. Cameron, who also contributes a section on stoat-hunting with beagles. Besides a great wealth of practical information, this book contains much good reading matter of an anecdotal type.

Nature study as distinct from sport is represented in several fascinating books. There is a necessary element of killing, however, in one describing a jungle country with dangerous beasts and reptiles, such as "GLIMPSES OF THE WILD." An Observer's Notes and Anecdotes on the Wild Life of Assam. By Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Wood, I.M.S. Illustrated from Sketches and Photographs (Witherby; 8s. 6d.). Though rough on crocodiles and centipedes, the author has a kindly feeling towards living things in general. "If we were all like St. Francis of Assisi in nature," he writes, "we could make friends of any bird, reptile, or animal in this beautiful world, for they seem to respond more to kindness or affection than many human beings." He himself has had several such friendships, notably those with a little Hooluk (or Howling Monkey) and with a bird pet, Bobby the Bulbul.

Concerning our feathered friends in the Homeland, I can recommend "ENGLAND'S BIRDS." By W. K. Richmond. With Coloured Frontispiece and thirty-nine Photographs (Faber; 10s. 6d.) and two new volumes in the series of Bird Lover's Manuals—namely, "BIRDS OF THE GREEN BELT," and the country around London. By R. M. Lockley. Author of "Dream Island" and "Island Days." With Plates and Sketches by Doris Lockley; and "HOW TO KNOW BRITISH BIRDS." By Norman H. Joy. With forty Plates containing nearly 300 Illustrations, many in colour (Witherby; 5s. each). The last-named book has a special method for identifying birds in their natural surroundings, and, with its clear explanations and numerous drawings, should be particularly useful to the inexperienced observer.

(Continued overleaf.)



Bernese Oberland

## Switzerland Best Value in holiday travel...

Enjoy your Holiday amidst Europe's grandest scenery. Whatever your tastes, Switzerland can meet them. Lakes, forests, snow-mountains, hiking, bathing, golf, tennis, fishing, climbing, motoring. Inexpensive travel, short journey. Why not visit:—

**LUCERNE**, Switzerland's Holiday Capital, on its lovely Lake, wonderful excursions. **AXENSTEIN**, above Lake Lucerne, Golf, Tennis, Bathing. **LUGANO**, the Pearl of Southern Switzerland—Lido on the lovely Lake, Golf, Tennis, Casino. **BERNE**, the picturesque mediaeval Capital, at the foot of the Alps—Kursaal, Casino, Gurnigel Spa. **LOETSCHBERG RAILWAY**, unique Engineering marvel, wedding the famous BERNESE OBERLAND to the majestic VALAIS ALPS. **THE VALAIS REGION**, the very heart of the Alps—magnificent Alpine Lidos, Climbing Centres and Mountain Roads. **CHAMPERY**, 3,500 ft. Sports amid mountain air—**MARTIGNY**—**CHATELARD RAILWAY** uniting Savoy with the Valais through the Trient Valley—**EGGISHORN**, 7,300 ft., Hotel Jungfrau—**FURKA**—**OBERALP ALPINE RAILWAY**, spanning the Alps and linking the VALAIS with the GRISONS. **ZERMATT**, 5,500 ft., at the foot of the MATTERHORN, and the famous GORNERGRAT RAILWAY open to the sky. **LOECHE-LES-BAINS**, 4,600 ft., Alpine Thermal Spa—new Pump Room "Grand Bain." **GENEVA**, Meeting Place of the Nations, on Lake Lemman—Lido, historical monuments, centre for excursions in the Alps and Jura. **LAKE LEMAN**, Lidos, Mountains and Forests. **MONTREUX** and Chillon Castle. The picturesque **MONTREUX**—BERNESE OBERLAND Electric Mountain Railway with its refreshing Holiday Haunts. **VEVEY**—**MONT PELERIN** (3,600 ft.)—**LES PLEIADES** (4,600 ft.) Funiculars. Local Season Ticket for the Lake Steamers and these Funiculars Frs. 10—only. **THE GRISONS REGION** (Engadine, etc.), Premier Alpine Holiday Terrain. Renowned Spas, Lidos, and Alpine Sports centres. **TARASP-SCHULS-VULPERA**, world-renowned Spa amidst glorious forest and mountain scenery.

**INFORMATION** and descriptive literature from the Swiss Railways & State Travel Bureau, 11B Regent Street, London, S.W.1 (phone WHITEHALL 9851), or from the Leading Travel Bureaux.



# ROLLS-ROYCE

THE BEST CAR IN THE WORLD

20/25 H.P. and 25/30 H.P.

To meet the wishes of many purchasers, and to cope with the tendency for the increase in size and weight of coachwork and miscellaneous equipment, the chassis are offered with alternative engines

20/25 h.p.	£1,050	R.A.C. rating 25.3	Tax £19 10 0
25/30 h.p.	£50 extra	R.A.C. rating 29.4	Tax £22 10 0

*Deliveries commence at once*

*Trials by appointment*

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED 14-15 CONDUIT STREET LONDON W1 'PHONE MAYFAIR 6201

*Buy a Car. Made in the United Kingdom*

## EXHIBITION OF

WATER-COLOURS and DRAWINGS

by

ROGER de La FRESNAYE

and

WATER-COLOURS of SPANISH LIFE

by

ANDRÉ VILLEBCEUF

DURING MAY

Wildenstein & Co., Ltd.,

11, CARLOS PLACE,  
Grosvenor Square, W.1

PARIS

NEW YORK

## ARGRAM *Carpets and Rugs*

BEAUTIFUL  
DURABLE  
CHEAP.

Hand-made in the East specially for  
Liberty & Co. Ltd., from designs and  
colours supplied by them

**LUXURIOUS PILE  
and QUALITY**

The beautiful soft colours are unique  
and in great variety

### Carpets

A large range of sizes from 8 ft. by 5 ft. to 18 ft. by 12 ft.  
Prices according to size. Example: A carpet measuring  
12 ft. by 9 ft. costs £15.17.6

### Rugs

5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 ins. costs £1.19.6; other sizes in proportion  
up to 7 ft. by 4 ft.

INSPECTION INVITED

**LIBERTY & Co. Ltd**

CARPET SPECIALISTS

**REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1**

TELEPHONE REGENT 1234



Continued.]

Several homely but, to many, unfamiliar little creatures, the dormouse, the shrew, the long-tailed field-mouse, the hedgehog, and the brown owl, are introduced to us on terms of domestic intimacy in a charming book called "HEDGE FOLK IN TWILIGHT." By Phyllis Kelway. With Photographs by the author (Longmans; 6s.). The dormouse of real life, placid and good-natured, lives up to the reputation he acquired at the Mad Hatter's Tea-Party, while the shrew appears to have a temper that would baffle Petruchio. C. E. B.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "THE SHADOW," AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

A MIDDLE-AGED provincial solicitor, spending an illicit night in a London hotel with the pretty wife of a local magnate, observes on his blind the shadow of a tall man slinking furtively to the room of an extremely "orchidaceous" lady. By devious routes the lovers return home, to learn on their arrival that a sensational murder was committed on the night of their stay at the hotel. A hall porter, under middle height, has been accused of the murder. The problem is whether they shall let an innocent man hang, or, to save him, ruin their own reputations. The solicitor is perfectly willing that the man should hang; the erring wife has scruples, however, partly for the reason that she happens to be in love with

the partner of her escapade, and sees in the confession of their sin an opportunity for them to start a new life together. When the solicitor rather bluntly explains that what was love to her was nothing more than a jolly week-end to him, she is deeply wounded. The author handles this situation remarkably well. The solicitor is not made cad enough to lose the sympathy of the audience, and his love for his young daughter, for whose sake he dreads the thought of scandal, is well brought out. Mr. H. F. Maltby gave the best performance of the evening as a warm-hearted vulgarian, and Miss Ruby Miller made a glamorous appearance for a few moments as the lady who was too soon to be murdered.

### "THE GREAT EXPERIMENT," AT THE ST. MARTIN'S.

This play is unique in that it combines mathematics with dramatics. It so held the interest that an audience which had obviously long forgotten the difference between Higher Mathematics and Lower Form Mathematics made desperate efforts to appreciate how it would be possible for scientists as far apart as the Earth and Mars to evolve a common language. It says much for Mr. John Hoare, the author, and Mr. Arthur Wontner, as the actor, that most of the first interval was happily occupied by

members of the audience explaining to each other "how really easy it was once one knew." There are definite thrills when one sees Mr. Wontner first make contact with Mars; moments when one realises that the sudden harnessing of atomic energy, desirable enough, doubtless, in itself, would bring ruin for a generation on all connected with coal, oil, and electric industries. There is an impressive moment when it is thought that the Sermon on the Mount is being preached again on Mars in this very year of A.D. 1936, and the suggestion of a sudden religious revival throughout the world as a consequence is cleverly conveyed. Even experienced first-nighters were startled by the dramatic finale, and future audiences would do well to prepare themselves for something explosive at the fall of the curtain. It is finely produced and well acted, particularly by Mr. Abraham Sofaer.

## THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

### THE OPENING OF THE COVENT GARDEN OPERA SEASON.

THE Grand Opera Season had a splendid beginning at Covent Garden on Monday night, with a fine performance of "Die Meistersinger," conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. Sir Thomas's well-known desire for punctuality has evidently made a great impression upon the musical public of London, since, although the opera began at 6.30, and there was no dinner interval, everybody in the stalls was in his or her seat when the overture began. The performance was notable for its smoothness, and Sir Thomas seemed to be showing more consideration for the singers than he has done as a rule in the past.








Rudolf Bockelmann was in his old part of Hans Sachs; he is probably the finest Hans Sachs living, and his performance on this occasion had the mellowness and subtlety characteristic of this fine artist's interpretation of the rôle. His singing of the famous "Wahn, wahn, überall wahn" in the third act was particularly beautiful. A new Eva, Tiana Lemnitz, who comes from the Berlin State Opera, made a very favourable impression, having an excellent presence and, in addition, a voice of attractive quality. The Beckmesser, Karl August Neumann, who comes to London from the State Opera Houses of Leipzig and Berlin, gave a more subdued and less farcical interpretation of the part than we have been accustomed to at Covent Garden, and his performance had many good points. The Veit Pogner of Ludwig Weber and the Kothner of Herbert Janssen were both excellent. Two British artists, Margery Booth (Magdalena) and Heddle Nash (David), were admirable in the parts. The chorus had been well trained, and altogether this production is one of the best we have had at Covent Garden of "Die Meistersinger" for some time. The new cyclorama is a very great addition to the scenic resources of the theatre, and the scene of the street in Nuremberg in Act II, was a great improvement on what we have seen at Covent Garden in the past.

The audience was unusually large, as all the boxes were exceptionally well filled; while there was not a spare seat to be seen in the stalls. In spite of the excellence of the production, however, I fancy I detected a slight waning of enthusiasm among the perfect Wagnerites for this famous opera. In my opinion, the first act constitutes one of the most formidable trials of endurance any opera-lover can be asked to undergo. I do not think even the most frenzied Wagnerians among musicians will deny that this is so. But, of course, the second act brings its full compensation: from that point to the end there is no lack of things to enjoy, given performance of this quality. W. J. TURNER.



By Appointment

## Mediterranean Madness

By the time they were within sight of Gib., Mrs. Herbert-Walker had decided she was going to enjoy the cruise . At each port of call she saw things  and collected others  as souvenirs and gifts : Soon their cabin looked like a jumble sale. "Good heavens, Jim! Shall we get it all home?" Jim, the practical, reassured her. "Haven't we both got Revelations ? You know as well as I do that a Revelation never lets  you  down."

REVELATION is the strongest, lightest and smartest expanding suitcase that man can make.

All Revelations in Vulcanised Fibre or Leather are

**GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS**

Thirty-five models to choose from: Leather, 78/- to £8-8-0; Rawhide, £6-6-0; Vulcanised Fibre, 42/6 to 75/-; Compressed Fibre, 10/6 to 35/-.

# REVELATION

*holds* MORE

MORE

MORE

MORE

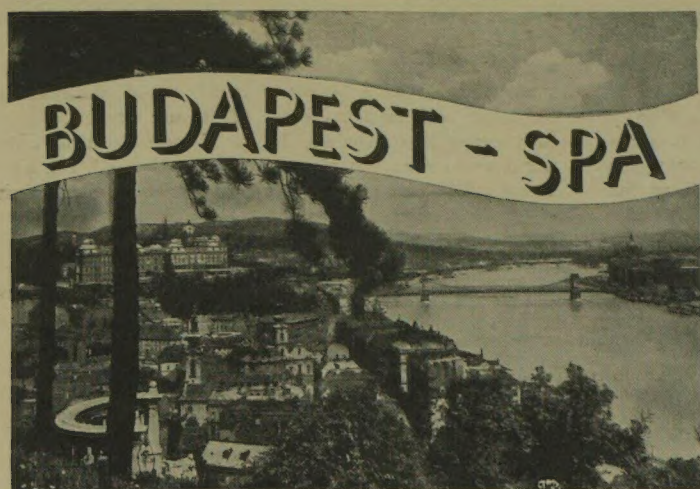


The 24" model illustrated is made in selected Cow Hide (aniline dressed) with solid leather corners and finest Chromium-plated locks and fittings. The quality is superb and the cost is **£5-10-0**



AT ALL DEALERS IN GOOD LUGGAGE and  
REVELATION SUITCASE CO., LTD., 170 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1  
(Agents for Revelation Supplies Ltd.)





## BUDAPEST - SPA

the  
World's  
Greatest  
Health  
Resort.

In beautiful Budapest Spa one takes the cure . . . amid brilliant social life. In the gay and entertaining city with its glorious scenic background, one enjoys every advantage of up-to-date equipment.

Budapest Spa boasts eighty radio-active springs. The Spa establishments, renowned for their treatment of many kinds of disorders—especially the Rheumatic Group—are the last word in comfort and efficiency. There are also extensive facilities for swimming and other outdoor amusements.

Full particulars may be obtained from:

**THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.**

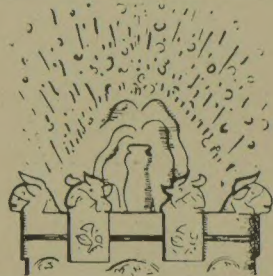
Berkeley St., London, W.1, and Branches

**DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.**

81, Piccadilly, W.1, and Branches  
and all travel Agencies.

Travel to Budapest Spa  
is easy and  
Reasonable in Price

Return second-class fare, and special Cure coupon-booklets covering accommodation at first-class Spa hotel, 3 weeks' treatment, sight-seeing, all taxes and tips, from  
**£33. 17. 6**



## Bermuda

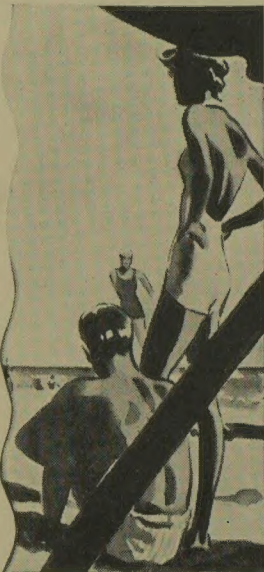
"All travelling becomes dull in exact proportion to its rapidity," wrote Ruskin. Perhaps that is why the leisurely transportation available in Bermuda is such a delightful experience.

For in these warm and peaceful islands no motor cars are allowed. Visitors wend their way along the white coral roads by carriage or bicycle, so that the masses of Easter lilies, of oleanders and hibiscus and the serene views of crystal water are never blurred by speed.

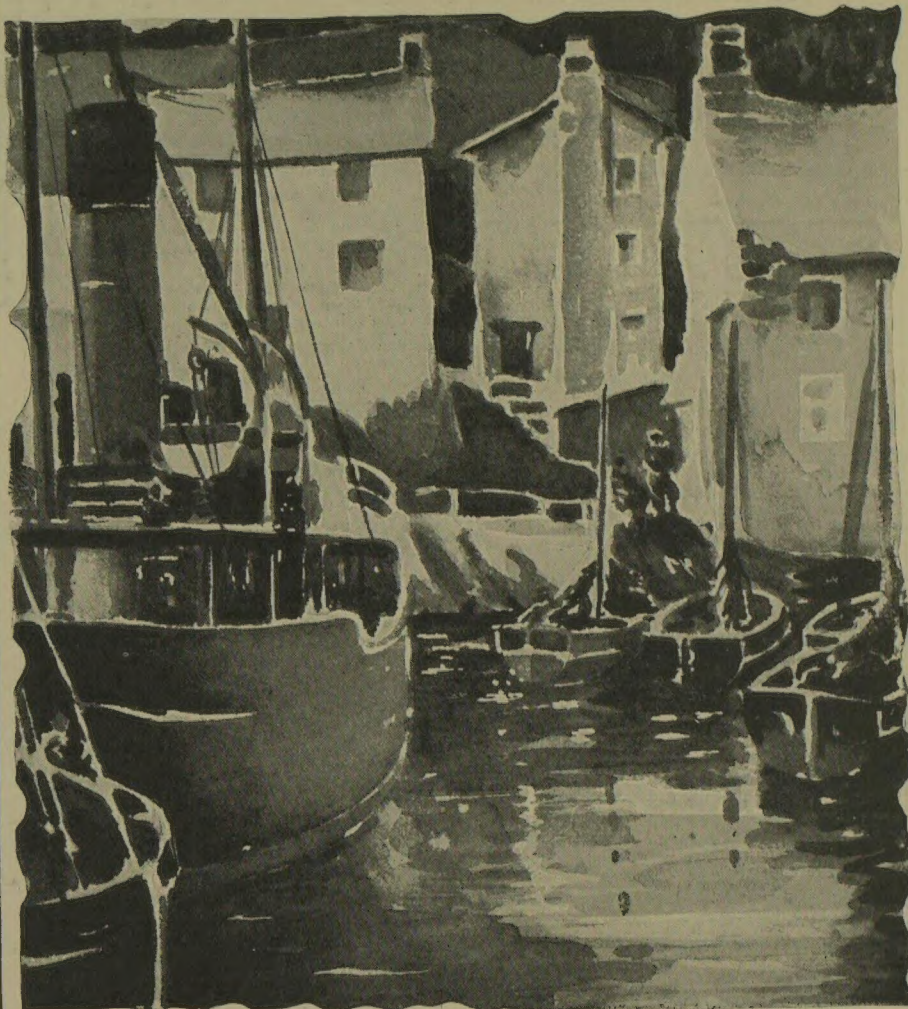
Visitors will also appreciate the joys of yachting, moonlight sailing, fishing, tennis, golf and outdoor dancing in a climate that is equable and pleasant the whole year round.

A round trip to Bermuda costs as little as £36.

Full information from your Travel Agent, or the Bermuda Trade Development Board, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.



## So different . . . & most remote from the World of Everyday



Surely Cornwall is unique amongst our English counties! Its scenery, just as much as its people, firmly refuses to conform to type. And therein lies the Duchy's charm for you who truly seek "a complete change."

The rugged grandeur of its scenery; its sands; its translucent sea; its folk-lore; its people; its historical associations; its wonderful climate—impossible to sum its glories in so few words. To learn the true meaning of holiday . . . come this year to Cornwall!

### BEFORE YOU GO

Obtain these two books:—

"THE CORNISH RIVIERA"  
by S. P. B. Mais, price 1/- (2/6 bound)

"HOLIDAY HAUNTS" 1936  
containing Holiday Addresses, etc.  
(Price 6d.)

### HOW YOU GET THERE

"Monthly Return" Tickets (1d. a mile  
3rd, 1½d. a mile 1st class) issued  
from nearly all stations

### WHEN YOU GET THERE

Cheap 1st. and 3rd. Class Weekly  
Holiday Season Tickets will enable  
you to see the best of the Duchy.

All information will gladly be supplied by the Supt. of the Line, Great Western Railway, Paddington Station, W.2, or can be obtained at any Railway Station, or the usual Tourist Agencies.

TAKE YOUR HOLIDAYS EARLY AND "LEAVE AUGUST TO THE CHILDREN!"



Established  
1785



By Appointment

By Appointment

# Gieves

21 OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.1  
Telephone: Regent 6411

TAILORS  
SHIRTMAKERS \* OUTFITTERS  
HOSIERS HATTERS

Tan Golfing Shoe  
with  
rubber studs

£2. 12. 6





## CONTINENTAL HOTELS

## BELGIUM

Bruges—Hotel de Flandre—1st cl. Modern comfort in antique setting. Ex. cuisine. Garden Restaurant. Rooms from 4/6 or Pension from 10/6 day.

Knoeke-Zoute—Rubens Hotel—The finest hotel in the best position on sea front, near Casino. Free Conveyance to Links.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Franzensbad—C.S.R. Hotel Königsvilla—The best place for Rheumatic-Heart complaints and women's functional disorders. Prospectus

## FRANCE

Cannes—Hotel des Anglaises—Highest class residential hotel in large park. "Going to Cannes means staying at the Anglaises."

Le Touquet—Hotel des Anglaises—In forest adjoining Casino. Every possible comfort. Large park. Own bus to Golf and Sea. Moderate.

Le Touquet—(P. de C.) Golf Hotel—Facing the famous links. Privilege of daily golf vouchers.

Le Touquet—Hotel Regina—Facing Sea. Opp. Swimming-pool. First-class residential hotel. Own private huts on the beach. Moderate.

## GERMANY

Baden-Baden—Bühlerhöhe—800 mt. (2,600 ft.). Kurhaus and Sanatorium. Diets, Rest-cures. Pension from RM. 11 upwards.

Baden-Baden—Hotel Europe—Most beautiful position opposite Casino. Modernly renovated. 200 beds. Rooms from 10M 4. Pension from RM. 10.

Baden-Baden—Hotel Frankfurter Hof—Wholly renovated 1935. Facing Kurpark; a home from home. Manager's wife English. Prices moderate.

Baden-Baden—Hotel Stadt Strassburg—Fr. Hoellischer. First-class family hotel. Full pension from RM. 9.

Bad Nauheim—The Carlton—Old established, comfortable, thoroughly up-to-date, exceptional position by park. 20 yards from baths.

Bad Nauheim—Hotel Augusta Victoria—Situated directly opposite the Baths. Park. Every comfort. Full pension from RM. 9.

Bad Nauheim—Jeschke's Grand Hotel—The leading hotel. Open as usual, but better than ever. Special reduced rates in 1936.

Bad Nauheim—Der Kaiserhof—First-class hotel. Large garden facing baths and Kurpark. 150 rooms, 50 baths. Pension from RM. 11.

Bad Nauheim—Palast Hotel—Most beautiful position facing the Kurpark and Baths. Ex. cuisine. Special diets. Pension from RM. 10.

Bad Nauheim—Park Hotel—First-class home comfort combined with excellent cuisine and service.

Dresden—Hotel Bellevue—The leading hotel. Unique pos. on the river. Garden-Park, Terraces. Reduced rates. Gar. Man. Dir. R. Bretschneider.

Frankfurt-am-Main—Hotel Excelsior—Left exit of Central Station. 300 beds, from RM. 4.

Garmisch—Bavarian Alps—Sonnenbühl—Golf Hotel, facing the Zugspitze. First-class family hotel. Excellent cuisine.

Heidelberg—Hotel Europe—First-Class. Quiet location in old park. Rooms from 5 RM.

Leipzig—Hotel Astoria—The latest and most perfect hotel bldg. Select home of Intern. Soc. and Arist'cy. Man. by M. Hartung. Coun. of Com.

Wiesbaden—Hotel Schwarzer Bock—1st-cl. fam. hotel. 300 beds. Med. bath in hotel. Golf, Tennis. Garage. Pension from 8 marks.

Wiesbaden—Hotel Rose—World-renowned Hotel. Own bathing establishment. Patronised by English and American Society. Pension from Marks 11

Wiesbaden—Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten (Four Seasons) Select home of Society. Best position opposite the Kurhaus, Opera and Parks. Pens. from RM. 12

Wiesbaden—Grand Hotel Kaiserhof—300 beds, first-class, in quietest position in own large Park. Thermal Water, Swimming Pool. Carl König.

Wiesbaden—Hotel Nassauer Hof—World renowned Finest position opp. p'rk & Opera. Wiesbaden Springs. Patronised by best British Society. Pen. fr. 12 Mks.

Wiesbaden—Palast Hotel—First-class hotel opposite Kochbrunnen. Every possible comfort. Own bath-establishment. Pension from RM. 10.

## HOLLAND

Amsterdam—Amstel Hotel—First class. Splendid situation. Rooms include Dutch breakfast. From Fl. 4. 50 upwards.

Amsterdam—Bracks Doelen Hotel—First class. Quiet location. 120 beds. 40 bathrooms. From Fl. 4. 5 including breakfast.

Amsterdam—Hotel de l'Europe—First class. 120 rooms. 40 bathrooms. Rooms from 4. 50 (breakfast included).

Noordwijk—Grand Hotel Huis Ter Duin—500 beds. Best position facing sea. Golf, tennis, sunbathing, beautiful beach.

## SWITZERLAND

Basle—Three Kings Hotel—(Trois Rois) on the Rhine. The Leading House.

Geneva—The Beau Rivage—with its open air Restaurant Terrace on the lake fac. Mt. Blanc. Most comf. Prices reduc. Rms. from Sw. Frs. 6.50.

Geneva—Hôtel de la Paix—On the Lake facing Mont-Blanc. Close to pier and places of interest. Select but mod. in cost. Nice rms. from S. Fr. 5.50.

Geneva—La Résidence—First-Class Resid. All comf. Spl. Roof-gdn. Tennis. Open-air Restaurant. Marv. view on lake & mountains. Pen. from 10 Frs.

Lausanne—Hotel Byron—Modern, all comforts. H. & C. water. Private baths. Well known for its ex. cuisine. Diet. From £4.10 incl. Bath & service.

Lucerne—Hotel Beau-Rivage—Facing lake, next door to Casino. First class. Excellent food. Pension from S. Frs. 13

Vevey—Hotel d'Angleterre—On the lake-side. Pension terms from £5 0 0 weekly, including Service. No taxes, large garden.

## "PYORRHOEA?"

## Not me!"

He has reached the age when four out of five are paying the penalty of gum neglect. Such fine white teeth might have led some men to ignore such a "remote possibility" as Pyorrhœa; but his dentist and Forhan's advertising convinced him that just cleaning his teeth was not enough.

Your own dentist will tell you how important gum care is—how modern diet, for the most part, is lacking in gum-stimulating foods, with the result that natural resistance to disease is lowered. Tender, receding gums that bleed at a touch often mean that the insidious poisons of Pyorrhœa are

already infecting your system, undermining health and attacking the roots of good teeth.

Regular brushing with Forhan's for the Gums keeps your gums firm and healthy—free from danger of infection. It's a first-rate toothpaste, too.

Give your gums the attention you give your teeth—get Forhan's for the Gums to-day!

Forhan's  
FOR THE GUMS

● WHEN NEXT YOU SEE FORHAN'S  
DISPLAYED—BUY THEN AND THERE

FORHAN'S LTD., ALDWYCH HOUSE, LONDON

COMPLETE JUBILEE SET  
IN FINE USED CONDITION

contains 249 Picturesque Stamps from the 62 Crown Colonies and Dominions all Postally used.

Price £22 10s. Complete.

Mint £17 10s. Complete.

JUBILEE ERROR!  
PRUSSIAN BLUE

GT. BRITAIN 2d. Printed by error in Only 360 stamps were printed and issued in this colour to a small Post Office in North London. Will become a great rarity. Only a very limited number available.

AT £30 EACH

Block of 4 £150.

We issue a complete Jubilee List of the 249 Jubilee stamps in used condition. PRICED SINGLY, and in SETS, also Varieties. Write for this List if you need any sets or singles to complete your Jubilee collection.

SEE OUR WONDERFUL STAMP  
DISPLAY

Everything for the Collector

H. & A. WALLACE

94, OLD BROAD ST.,

Corner London Wall, London, E.C.2

**STAMP COLLECTORS**  
I make  
a speciality of  
Rare British Colonials.  
Selections sent on approval,  
T. ALLEN  
5, Blake Hall Rd., Wanstead, London, E.11

**LONDON**  
**SAFE**  
**DEPOSIT**  
SAFE BIND  
SAFE FIND  
PRIVATE STEEL  
SAFES  
From 6 a week  
18-20, LOWER REGENT ST.  
PICCADILLY CIRCUS

NICE +  
ATLANTIC +  
HOTEL +

Newest first-class Hotel, Central Situation on the Boulevard Victor-Hugo, close to Sea and Casino  
200 ROOMS MOD. TERMS CONNECTING ANNEXE  
**HOTEL DU RHIN**  
Rooms from 25 francs Own GARAGE with lock-ups  
Convenient headquarters for the French Riviera

BRITTANY  
for HAPPY SUMMER HOLIDAYS

- Magnificent beaches and safe bathing
- Good and Cheap Hotels
- Every kind of sport



## REGULAR SAILINGS &amp; CHEAP TICKETS via SOUTHAMPTON

Free illustrated booklet and all information from the Continental Enquiry Office, Southern Railway, Victoria Station, S.W.1, or the Syndicat d'Initiative of any of the Resorts shown on Map. Also from Travel Agencies.

SUBSCRIPTION  
RATES

OF  
The Illustrated  
London News

32-34, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Revised from January 1st, 1935

Published Weekly at 1s.	Twelve Months including Xmas No.	Six Months including Xmas No.	Six Months No Extras	Three Months No Extras
INLAND ..	£ s. d. 3 0 10	£ s. d. 1 12 3	£ s. d. 1 9 9	s. d. 14 9
CANADA ..	3 0 8	1 11 6	1 9 3	14 8
ELSEWHERE ABROAD ..	3 6 6	1 14 6	1 12 0	16 0

## ASTHMA

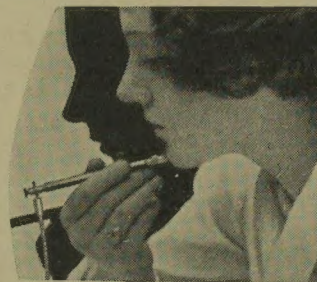
Relief is what matters

For sixty five years Himrod's has given the greatest relief to sufferers of bronchial asthma.

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST

Insist on the genuine

**HIMROD'S  
CURE**

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR  
Removed by Electrolysis at Home

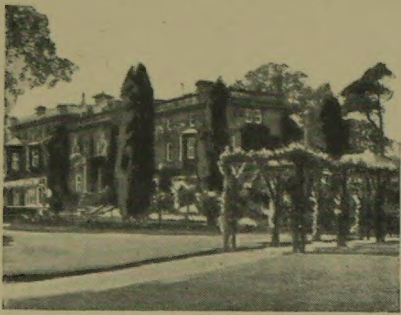
The Vandré Home Electrolysis Outfit enables any lady to remove disfiguring hairs in privacy at home, saving pounds. The only known permanent way, removing each hair and root completely, without any discomfort, leaving the skin lovely. It has never failed and is so simple a child could use it; guaranteed. Complete, with full instructions, £4.10, or 20/- and 10/- monthly. Trial free. Illustrated particulars free, in plain envelope.

VANDRÉ, Ltd. (Dept. 58), 189, PITT ST., GLASGOW.

Advertisers would appreciate  
your mentioning

The Illustrated  
London News  
when replying to their  
announcements





FLATS  
near  
ASCOT  
in

80 Acres of  
Beautiful Park,  
Woods and Gardens

RAMSLADE  
BRACKNELL

Situated in one of England's Most  
Aristocratic and Charming Districts.

SERVICED on the same LAVISH  
SCALE as a First-Class Hotel.

Public Rooms comprise HALL  
LOUNGE, BILLIARDS ROOM, and  
2-SUITE RESTAURANT.

SELF-CONTAINED FLATS of  
Varying Accommodation, each having  
ONE or MORE BATHROOMS, and  
KITCHEN.

Among other Modern conveniences  
are CENTRAL HEATING and CON-  
STANT HOT WATER throughout the  
building; MAIN WATER SUPPLY,  
DRAINAGE, ELECTRICITY & GAS.

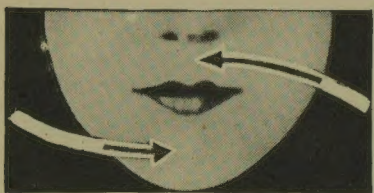
Preliminary ILLUSTRATED  
BROCHURE upon request from:—

Joseph T. Horn,  
1, Albemarle Street, W.1

TELEPHONE: REGENT 2194

INSPECTION BY ARRANGEMENT

Scientific



Unsightly Hairs  
Removed  
—New Safe Way.

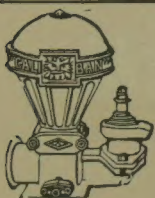
You simply spread a soothing balsam over  
your skin and remove it in a few seconds to find  
every single disfiguring, superfluous hair lifted  
out by the very root—and the skin left marvellously  
smooth and white. Nothing like this amazing new method  
has ever been known before. It is not electricity, not  
a temporary "surface" remover, but is scientifically  
designed to end hair growth PERMANENTLY by  
lifting out the very hair roots until they can never grow  
back again. No bother, no unbearable pain, no irritation.  
Whole process is quick and simple—absolutely safe and  
harmless—almost as easily applied as cold cream.

Send at once for interesting FREE booklet and full  
details of special trial offer to:—

DERMAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
(Dept. D725), 3, Lower John Street,  
London, W. 1.

DR. ROBERT'S POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT  
for all skin diseases, and Dr. Robert's ALTERNATIVE  
PILLS for Purifying the Blood.

Prices: 1/3, 3/- & 5/-  
BEACH & CO. (T. E. Beach), BRIDPORT, DORSET.



YOUR CISTERN  
IN THE ROOF

supplied by BAILEY'S 'CALIBAN'  
RAM. Worked by falls of water as  
low as 3 feet given by running brooks.  
No running costs or attention.  
SIR W. H. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,  
Salford 5, Lancs.

THE QUEEN DOMINATES

THE solving of chess problems  
appeals to the subtle mind, so  
nicely balanced are the possibilities.  
And it is to the subtle palate that  
the flavour of "Highland Queen"  
Whisky is so appealing, for here too  
is an exquisite example of balance  
and blending. "10 years old—no  
less" (which is exceptional) is its  
certificate of age and, as you enjoy  
its rare richness of flavour, you will  
appreciate the significance of this  
simple fact — "Highland Queen"  
is the product of Scotland's largest  
Independent Distillers...Macdonald  
and Muir, Leith, Edinburgh; also  
Glasgow and London.

Will readers inter-  
ested in Chess please  
write to Macdonald  
& Muir, Leith, saying  
whether they would  
like a further series of  
Problems published?

White to move and mate in 3

# HIGHLAND QUEEN

10 YEARS OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — NO LESS

Carpets cannot be thoroughly freed  
from dust whilst on the floor.

PATENT STEAM  
**CARPET BEATING**  
COMPANY LTD.

196, YORK ROAD, KING'S CROSS, N.7

CARPETS SHAMPOOED OR DYED  
Household Dyeing and Cleaning

COLLECTION AND DELIVERY FREE.  
Carpets taken up and relaid.

Tel. North 1173  
Country Enquiries Invited.

YOUR CHEMIST SELLS

*Rendell's*

APPROVED  
BY DOCTORS

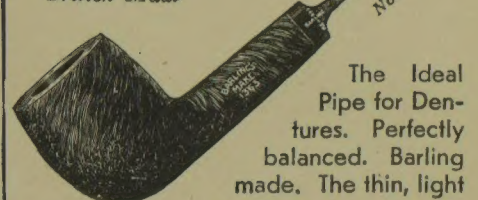
FAMOUS FOR  
FIFTY YEARS

## THE BARLING

Specially Designed

DENTURE PIPE

Guaranteed entirely  
British Made



The Ideal  
Pipe for Den-  
tures. Perfectly  
balanced. Barling  
made. The thin, light  
mouthpiece counteracts  
any drag or weight on teeth. The  
perfect pipe in every way. Medium,  
10/6 Large, 12/6

*Barling*  
PIPE CRAFT

If any difficulty in obtaining, Write B. Barling &  
Sons, 9, Park St., London, N.W.1; or, 'phone: Gulliver  
4458. Est. 1812. The oldest firm of pipe-makers  
in England and producers of the World's Finest Pipes.



Percy Ponsonby-Maguire  
To his bookie sent a wire.



"£10 each way 'Early Bird'"  
a horse the tipsters all preferred



The girl who took the wire goes  
to the talking picture shows  
And 'phoned the name of 'Early Bird'  
In the gangster voice she'd heard.



'Early Bird' won — to collect  
Percy went — his hopes were wrecked  
"Your wire came through as 'Oily Boid'"  
Said the bookie "your bet's void!"



Percy cursed for like a mug he  
hadn't placed the bet with Duggie



Percy's plight should not be pitied  
If a wire's not transmitted  
properly—then Duggie pays.  
No wonder Duggie gets such praise!

—he's waiting to open a Credit Account with you

DOUGLAS STUART • STUART HOUSE • SHAFTESBURY AVE • LONDON